

Channon acts to stiffen penalties to halt City scandals

Insider dealers to face seven years in jail

By Robin Oakley and Philip Webster

Insider dealers are to face prison sentences of up to seven years, more than three times the present maximum penalty, under law changes to be rushed before Parliament in the latest government move to counter the political damage of the City scandals.

After urgent representations to the Home Office by Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, supported by Mr Michael Howard, the Minister for Corporate and Consumer Affairs, an amendment is to be introduced to the Criminal Justice Bill increasing the maximum insider dealing sentence from two years to seven years imprisonment.

The amendment is expected to be introduced within the next fortnight.

The present penalties were set in the 1980 Act which outlawed insider dealing. Under the Financial Services Act passed last year DTI inspectors were given new powers of investigation and the right to take evidence on oath.

In another move to take the

heat out of the growing controversy over the Guinness affair and the refusal of Mr Channon to refer the proposed takeover of the Pilkington glass company by the BTR conglomerate to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, the Government yesterday promised to send in DTI inspectors if there are any suggestions of illegal share dealing behind the sudden surge in Pilkington's share price last week before Mr

Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bank that advised Guinness, has written to shareholders assuring them that no directors or employees have breached company rules other than the two who have already resigned.

William Cash 12
Leading article 13

The latest move to demonstrate the Government's willingness to tackle City fraud as effectively as it does social security cheats reflects the widespread concern among ministers that City affairs could prove the Government's Achilles' heel in the run-up to the election.

The Government has already been making a propaganda point of the fact that under Labour insider dealing was not even an offence.

Mr Channon faces a difficult week. It was confirmed yesterday that three of his ministers of state, Mr Giles Shaw, Mr Alan Clark and Mr Geoffrey Pattie, were not consulted over the decision on Pilkington, which was taken by Mr Channon in consultation with Mr Howard.

It is known that at least two of them would have strongly opposed the decision had they been consulted, and some believe that Mr Channon was wrong not to have used his powers to consider issues of national interest.

Reports that the three were not in the Commons to hear Mr Channon defend the decision on Thursday are, however, incorrect. Mr Shaw and Mr Pattie were on the front bench and Mr Clark was in his customary place behind the Secretary of State.

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark, Conservative MP for

Mr Howard: Move to amend Bill within fortnight

Birmingham, Selby Oak, said yesterday: "It was a political error of considerable proportions. The trouble with Mr Channon and Mr Howard is that they went on a legalistic point instead of the political one."

The Labour Party is to press home its attack this week. Mr John Smith, the shadow trade and industry secretary, said in a statement yesterday that

Continued on page 16, col 2

Saunders 'victim of business enemies'

By Nicholas Beeson

A close family friend and confidant of the dismissed Guinness chairman, Mr Ernest Saunders, claimed yesterday that the accusations against him of illicit trading deals were being orchestrated by business enemies to prejudice the outcome of the investigation into the company.

The Rev Oscar Muspratt, Mr Saunders' vicar and neighbour in the village of Penn, Buckinghamshire, said the former Guinness executive was deliberately staying out of the public eye to prepare his defence, which he will present to inspectors from the Department of Trade and Industry.

The department is investigating allegations that Guinness secretly and illegally bought its own shares to make the company appear more attractive to Distillers' shareholders, when it was engaged in a takeover battle for the whisky group last year.

The vicar denied reports that Mr Saunders, aged 51, was "ill", but said the Saunders family was being "crushed by the weight of vicious accusations", and that Mr Saunders was being "crucified" by the media before being allowed to state his case.

"His family have rallied round him magnificently and have shared the bitterness of his suffering to the full," he said.

The Rev Muspratt is in daily contact with the Saunders family. Yesterday he met Mr Saunders' son, James, a Cambridge University student, but it was still not clear if the former chief executive was at home.

His wife, Carol, aged 44, and their two teenage children were seen entering the house, but they refused to speak to newsmen.

"What we are seeing today is an orchestrated vendetta against an extremely able man of great integrity and ability, from those whom he has offended in recent years in the course of reorganizing Guinness," the Rev Muspratt said.

Mr Saunders was keeping him informed of his work and his proposed defence.

"I know what the defence is, but I cannot divulge it," he said. "My own personal conviction, knowing a great deal about what will emerge in due course, is that Ernest Saunders should be able to present a reasoned account of all his doings, and show himself to be a man who has been grossly misinterpreted."

The present wave of accusations amounted to "trial by television, the press and the media generally."



The Rev Oscar Muspratt, yesterday defending Mr Ernest Saunders, a parishioner. (Photograph: Peter Trievnor).

Industry 'set for year of growth'

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

British manufacturers are set for their best year of growth since 1972 and to grow faster than the service sector, according to forecasts issued by the Department of Trade and Industry last week.

Ministers in the department believe that a combination of favourable exchange rates, control of non labour costs and expected steady growth has given industry its biggest opportunity for years to strengthen its position in the home market and win a greater share of the world market.

Mr John Butcher, Under Secretary for Trade and Industry, said yesterday that with the right products of good design and quality British companies should be taking advantage of the exchange rate and "pulverizing" the Germans and the Japanese on prices.

Mr Butcher, who last week called for a review by department economists of all the major growth forecasts, said that he was convinced that 1987 was the year for manufacturers to spearhead the continuing economic recovery.

The Treasury's forecast is of 4 per cent growth, that of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research 3.1 per cent, that of the London Business School 3.7 per cent, and City forecasts put the figure at between 3 to 3.5 per cent.

It is those predictions taken with exchange rate shifts that

are so encouraging ministers. "The German Deutschmark has appreciated 40 per cent against the pound compared with the position during the trough of the British recession in 1981 and the Japanese Yen is up 56 per cent. Non-labour costs, according to ministers, are 3.9 per cent lower than a year ago and raw material prices are 3 per cent lower."

Mr Butcher said: "It is a major opportunity for our manufacturers to reconquer the home market and to increase the market share in Europe, the United States and Japan. We must not fritter away this opportunity. It is time to get stuck in."

The figures are particularly welcome to the Government because of the obvious signs that the north-south divide is set to become a big election issue. A much higher proportion of the workforce in the regions is employed in manufacturing than in London and the home counties.

Mr Butcher said that the change was happening because of the wider economic factors but because of massive changes in attitude within industry over the past five years, with a growing concentration on quality, design and productivity.

Until now improvements in performance have been mainly in profit terms and not necessarily shown by the capturing of any increase in the market share.

"The opportunity before

Continued on page 16, col 4

Threat to trains in South-east

Commuters in the South-east face a threatened unofficial walkout by drivers at Kings Cross and Waterloo (Daniel Ward writes).

Drivers in Aslef are annoyed over a new rota agreement. There will be talks today at both mainline stations in an effort to avert the 24-hour walkout from midnight tomorrow.

German abducted in Beirut

Bonn - A West German businessman is believed to have been kidnapped in Beirut as a hostage for the release of a suspected Lebanese terrorist who was arrested at Frankfurt airport last week (John Egan writes).

Die Welt yesterday named the man as Dr Rudolf Cordes, the managing-director of the Hoechst chemicals concern in Beirut. The newspaper reported that he flew from Frankfurt to Beirut on Saturday, but did not arrive at his hotel. Reports from Beirut said his car was ambushed.

The Foreign Ministry here confirmed that a West German citizen was missing, believed kidnapped, in Beirut, but declined to name him. "But we have not received any demands from the kidnappers," it said.

Die Welt said Dr Cordes may have been kidnapped in an attempt to force Bonn to free Muhammad Ali Hamadei, aged 22, a Lebanese, who is suspected of taking part in the hijacking of a TWA airliner in June, 1985.

The other two claimants are Mr Rankin's widow, Yvonne, and the province of British Columbia.

Fowler planning Aids hospices

From Thomson Prentice Science Correspondent San Francisco

Plans for a national network of hospices to care for dying Aids patients are being considered by Government ministers.

Today Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, will visit a new Aids hospice and discuss with city health officials and social workers how such a system could best be operated.

The hospice visit is one of the main reasons for Mr Fowler's week-long trip to the United States during which he will also meet leading Aids specialists in Washington and New York.

A hospice system in Britain is being considered because ministers have been advised that an explosion of Aids cases, expected in the coming year, will place huge physical and financial pressures on NHS hospitals.

Such a system could mean large savings in hospital budgets and would also be preferable to many patients and their families, ministers believe.

One possible version of the system would involve terminally ill patients being cared for in their own homes with the help of visiting nurses and specially trained home helps.

Doctors in San Francisco believe that such a system here is the only way to cope with the city's epidemic. There were 2,760 cases including 1,608 deaths by the end of last year, and about 70,000 people are believed to be infected.

Mr Fowler has said he will soon call a conference in London of experts and interested parties in the hospice movement to discuss "the provision of care for Aids sufferers outside hospital."

He said he expected the churches to play an important role. He will report to the conference his impressions of the "coming home" hospice, a former convent, in the Castro district of San Francisco, which will accept its first residents in the next few weeks.

It will care for up to 15 Aids sufferers at a time with a small staff led by a senior nurse.

Continued on page 16, col 5

Iran and Iraq in crucial battle

Bahrain (Reuters) - Iranian and Iraqi troops were locked yesterday in bitter fighting close to Iraq's second city of Basra in what military analysts said could prove a crucial battle in the six-year-old war.

Hojatoleslam Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, Iran's parliamentary Speaker, said Tehran's forces on captured islands in the Shatt al-Arab waterway were within 500 yards of the city suburbs.

A senior Iraqi military official in Baghdad denied this, and said instead that the situation was stable with Iraqi forces in control.

President Saddam Hussein of Iraq presided over a 10-hour meeting of top Army commanders on Saturday night, and field officers yesterday reiterated that they had halted the Iranian advance.

Iran said that 27,000 Iraqi troops had been killed or wounded and 1,750 taken prisoner in the 10-day-old offensive.

Iraq has reported killing tens of thousands of Iranians, but neither side has given its figures.

A traveller who returned to Baghdad from Basra yesterday said that the Iraqi port was under heavy Iranian bombardment. Casualties appeared to be high.

Hojatoleslam Rafsanjani has said the offensive was not aimed at seizing Basra itself, but was a prelude to a decisive move to end the war.

According to Iran's national news agency, Dr Ali Akbar Velayati, the Iranian Foreign Minister, has told Libyan officials in Tripoli that Iran would press on with its operations "until the downfall of Saddam (Hussein)".

The West's part, page 12

Japan seeks US talks

The Japanese government is seeking talks with the US Administration on the falling dollar amid pressure on interest rates there and in West Germany.

The foreign exchange markets are braced for the dollar to fall further due to an apparent split among US of-

ficials caught between allies who want the currency stabilized and Congress members who see a weak dollar as an alternative to protectionism.

Japan and West Germany have both hinted they may cut their interest rates.

Dollar fears, page 17

INSIDE Courses to train builders

A training plan aimed at overcoming the shortage of skilled workers in the construction industry has been proposed by ministers.

The Government is ready to make available its skill centres to host crash courses, in a move to help the industry to find the 4,000 workers it needs. Page 2

Najib claim

Dr Najib, the Afghan communist leader, claimed there was increasing unity inside the party and denounced rejection by Muslim rebel leaders of his five-day-old ceasefire. Page 16

Organist dies

Sir George Thalben-Ball, aged 90, one of Britain's best-known organists and a Royal Family favourite, died at a Wimbledon, south London, nursing home.

IN PART 2

Swedish loss

Fermenta, the Swedish company hit by a wave of scandals, has lost its fourth managing director in 12 months. The latest casualty admitted lying about his signature on a document. Page 17

Directors go

Royal Ordnance, the Government-owned company whose privatization has been postponed since last summer, has parted company with two of its directors. Page 17

Arsenal foiled

Arsenal's attempt to extend their lead at the top of the first division was frustrated by Coventry in a 0-0 draw which was televised live. Page 30

Portfolio Gold

There were two winners in both the weekly and daily Times Portfolio Gold competition on Saturday. Details, page 3.

Portfolio list, page 20; how to play, information service, page 16.

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New pressure on Anderton

By Ian Smith, Northern Correspondent

There will be renewed demands for the resignation of Chief Constable James Anderton this week following a controversial interview on Radio 4 yesterday.

The head of England's largest provincial police force, who as president of the Association of Chief Police Officers plays a major role in formulating national police policy, said he believed that God might be using him as a prophet.

Obviously undeterred by appeals by the Greater Manchester Police Authority to adopt a lower profile, Mr Anderton spoke of his dismay at the apparent willingness of church leaders to compromise over sensitive issues, and the pride he felt in being compared to John the Baptist.

Senior members of the authority were last night shocked by the interview on the early morning Sunday programme and the latest utterances of the former Methodist lay preacher, who is now undergoing conversion to Catholicism.

Left-wing Labour councillors are expected to demand that he be sacked.

Mr Anderton said on the programme: "I know I am severely criticized by many people. I do it because I feel I must. I am compelled. I have a feeling that it is my moral duty to speak out."

During a scathing criticism of church spokesmen, he said: "It is their duty and responsibility to give a moral lead to the nation. I would argue an acceptable moral code in this country is far

more important than an enforceable criminal law."

"People have likened me to an Old Testament prophet and John the Baptist and it is a very great compliment."

Mr Eddie Gallagher, a Labour member of Manchester City Council, said he was deeply worried by the Chief Constable's comments, which he said were turning the force into a national laughing stock.

"We cannot let things carry on as they are and undoubtedly response in some quarters is going to be very hostile," he said.

The first official reaction will come today at a meeting of Manchester City Council's police monitoring committee.

The committee is to discuss action over 14 allegations about Mr Anderton's private and professional life, among them claims that he associated with a man on remand in a fraud case.

It is also alleged that Mr Anderton misled police helicopters during a visit to Manchester by the Pope in 1982.

Another theory is that the money - weighing 425 lb and in denominations of \$1 to \$100 - represents earnings from the drug trade, of which Vancouver, on Canada's west coast, is a centre.

In an affidavit solicited by the court, Corporal Gary Clement, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police anti-drug squad in Ottawa, said that the movement of the \$3 million "bears the hallmarks of a laundering operation".

He cited these factors: the courier was travelling under an assumed name (Rankin instead of Clement), the use of Ameri-

can funds, "the universal currency of the drug trade", transport in the form of cash rather than through electronic bank transfer, and movement by train instead of by air, perhaps to avoid detection by airport scanning devices.

Two currency-exchange and precious metals dealers - Orgold Ltd of Canada of Montreal and Comextor, a Geneva-based firm registered for tax advantages in Panama - are claiming joint possession.

The other two claimants are Mr Rankin's widow, Yvonne, and the province of British Columbia.

Four parties are fighting for

possession of the cash in the British Columbia Supreme Court. The court is not expected to decide before late summer who, if anybody, owns it.

One theory is that the money belonged to the deposed President of the Philippines, Mr Ferdinand Marcos. Mr Marcos and his associates have been accused by the present Philippine Government of illegally amassing a fortune worth billions and hiding some of it overseas, where it is allegedly being moved around to avoid confiscation.

Canada still baffled by \$3m cash find

From John Best Ottawa

The origin and ownership of \$3 million (£2 million) discovered inside three suitcases in a hospital waiting room in British Columbia remains a mystery nearly a year after the find.

The money was found by police after a courier, Mr Kenneth Rankin of Montreal, suffered a fatal heart attack on March 2, 1986, while travelling on an eastbound train, and was taken to the hospital at Mission, 40 miles from Vancouver.

Four parties are fighting for

NEWS SUMMARY

Three killed in light plane crash

Three people were killed in a light aircraft crash near Honiton, Devon, and three others were injured in an air crash at Castle Donington, near Derby, yesterday.

The three were killed instantly when their aircraft crashed in a ball of flames 50 yards from the A30 at Monkton after being lost in thick mist.

A spokesman for Exeter airport said the aircraft was flying from Staverton, near Newton Abbot, to Exeter and was in contact with air traffic controllers when the pilot radioed an emergency.

At Derby, three people were admitted to Derbyshire Royal Infirmary with severe injuries after their Fokker Friendship F27 aircraft crashed on snow at the Donington Park motor racing circuit while trying to land at the East Midlands International Airport, near by.

Mr Terry Lovett, the airport director, said the aircraft was on a British Midland training flight and was coming in for a change of crew when the crash happened.

Liberal tipped

Mr Matthew Taylor, economics research assistant to the late Mr David Penhaligon, is emerging as a strong contender to fight the Truro by-election for the Liberals.

If successful, Mr Taylor, aged 24, would take over the mantle of the youngest MP from his Alliance colleague, Mr Charles Kennedy.

The executive of the Truro Constituency Liberal Party meets tonight to draw up a selection timetable.

Mr Penhaligon had an 11,000 majority.

Healthy lottery

A lottery may be launched to raise money for the Southern Derbyshire area health authority, whose MP is Mrs Edwin Currie, a junior health minister.

The plan, to raise about £60,000 a year, will be discussed today by the authority, which has an annual budget of £88 million.

The lottery would be for 10,000 employees, with a monthly prize of up to £2,000 in return for a £1 stake. Other fund-raising ideas include asking companies to sponsor equipment.

Bomb case ruling

Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, is expected this week to announce his decision on whether the case of the six men given life sentences for the 1974 Birmingham pub bombings that left 21 dead and 160 injured, should be referred back to the Court of Appeal.

Doubt over the convictions has arisen after questions about the scientific evidence which convicted the men.

Last month in a Granada TV *World in Action* investigation Mr Tom Clarke, a former Birmingham policeman, also corroborated claims by the men that they were beaten and intimidated while being held by Birmingham detectives. If the claims are true, the four confessions made would be ruled invalid.

Plea on GCHQ

The TUC general secretary, Mr Norman Willis, yesterday renewed his plea for union rights to be restored at the GCHQ base at Cheltenham.

He was speaking on the eve of an expected ruling by the European Commission of Human Rights on the admissibility of the GCHQ unions' case against the Government's decision to ban union membership at the communications base.

Thousands of campaigners will march through Cheltenham next Saturday, the third anniversary of the GCHQ ban.

£46m treasure hunt

A £46 million treasure hunt by about 37,000 British citizens and companies, whose property and assets were seized during the 1917 Russian Revolution, will formally commence next week.

After last year's agreement between the two governments, ending 60 years of negotiations, newspaper advertisements will invite claimants to file details.

Verification will take about two months for those wishing to redeem hitherto worthless bonds issued by Imperial Russia. Those with more substantial claims must wait up to four months.

Individuals are unlikely to receive more than 10 per cent of the value of claims, but in some cases that could total £100,000.

Milder weather should move in by mid-week

By a Staff Reporter

Freezing temperatures left 23 villages in Kent still snow-bound last night, while some parts of Britain experienced a gentle thaw.

Milder weather moved into the West Country but temperatures stayed below freezing in most of the south-east and eastern England.

The only good news for those still trapped was that no heavy falls of snow are expected this week. But it could be Wednesday or Thursday before brighter weather spreads across the country.

A weather centre spokesman said of conditions in the South-east: "With temperatures staying so cold, there won't be any thaw, so what people in Kent have got they are stuck with."

Two Army helicopters continued to airlift supplies to the worst-hit areas and teams of soldiers helped to clear roads in an effort to break through to the villages.

Snow clearing gangs finally got through yesterday to villages in south Shropshire which had been cut off by 15ft drifts for five days.

At least 38 people are

thought to have died during the cold snap.

Three people died yesterday when their car was in collision with a snow-plough. The victims were a father, mother and teenage daughter on a skiing outing.

The accident happened at Midmar, about 25 miles west of Aberdeen, where the council plough had been clearing snow blown across the road.

Police in Glasgow believe that two elderly sisters who were found dead in their unheated flat on Saturday were victims of the cold.

Even the slight thaw, with

temperatures up to 4 degrees Celsius, brought problems.

In Glasgow and London, fire brigades were kept busy with burst pipes. The London Fire Brigade reported more than 10,000 emergency calls since Friday, 10 times the normal number.

Two hospitals in north London, the Whittington and Royal Northern, had to postpone non-urgent operations because of low water pressure caused by the thaw.

The Queen's Medical Centre in Nottingham has been forced to cancel some non-urgent operations be-

cause the cold weather has led to a shortage of blood donors.

Rain in western counties yesterday brought relief to water authorities who had been worried by a rapid drop in reservoir levels caused by water flooding out of burst pipes.

The continuing cold temperatures are expected to lead today to a Department of the Environment ban on shooting wildfowl.

Pressure for the move has been growing from conservation organizations because tens of thousands of geese,

ducks and wading birds are weak from starvation.

British Rail expects services to return to normal this week. But the Automobile Association warned drivers not to be lulled into thinking roads were safe again.

Most main routes in Britain are now passable but an AA spokesman said: "Melted snow leaves roads wet and frost could create an ice rink."

Many schools which closed last week, including all those in East Sussex, were planning to open again as normal today.

European weather, page 8
Forecast, page 16

Crash course proposed for vacancies in construction

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

Ministers are proposing a revolutionary training plan to the construction industry, aimed at overcoming the severe shortage of skilled workers which is threatening its recovery.

The Government is prepared to make available its skill centres across the country to host crash courses, in the basic building skills, in a move to help the industry find the 4,000 workers it needs.

The courses, probably lasting about a year, would be organized by the Construction Industry Training Board (CITB). Applicants would be taught the rudiments of bricklaying, plastering, carpentry and other skills.

If successful they would receive a certificate at the end of the course, but their status would be below that of fully qualified craftsmen and they would be paid less.

The proposal was put forward last week at a meeting between Mr David Trippier, Under Secretary of State for Employment within the department, Mr John Patten, Minister for Housing and Construction, leaders of the industry and the building trade unions.

Mr Trippier has asked the CITB to come to the Government by March at the latest

with firm plans for a short-term answer to the skill shortage problem.

One reason for the industry's difficulties is the long periods of apprenticeship that recruits have to undergo, a factor which often deters would-be trainees.

Mr Trippier and Mr Patten, impatient to fill jobs that are obviously available, have put forward their "Jack of all trades" scheme as a means of getting people into jobs quickly.

Mr Trippier hopes the CITB will agree to devise courses to be run at the Government's skill training centres. The board, which receives a training levy from building companies, is believed to have adequate funds to finance such a scheme if the Government can provide the facilities.

The scheme, Mr Trippier believes, would attract youngsters from the Youth Training Scheme and unemployed adults who could be trained or retrained.

Mr Trippier said: "It is a fact that this industry should be 4,000 workers short when there are three million unemployed. Here is the industry's chance to pull together and to do something to fill the gap."

Divert jobs growth to North, say academics

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

The expansion of jobs and population in the south-east of England means that a further 770,000 new houses will be needed in the area by 1995, according to a study published by the Department of Land Economy at Cambridge University. This, the authors say, can only mean further pressure on the Green Belt in the South, which would be undesirable.

They argue that an effective regional policy which diverted some of the job growth to the north of Britain would reduce the undesirable inflationary pressures in the South while giving the North "of this increasingly divided country a job boost which it surely deserves."

South-east employment and housing study, by P Tyler and J Rhodes, says that there will be additional housing demand of about 400,000 in the South-east because of the trend to smaller household size, with demand for project population growth amounting to 370,000.

One of the most contentious issues in the next general election will be the extent to

which a future British government is prepared to influence the distribution of jobs within the nation between the relatively prosperous South and the depressed North.

"Unless some fairly drastic strengthening to the existing regional policy package occurs, much of the growth of jobs at the national level during the next 10 years is likely to be in the south of England and thus will tend to reinforce existing regional inequalities," it concludes.

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Jimmy Savile with Faith Brown, Bill Treacher of Eastenders and Sara Jane Morris of the Communards pop group at the launch yesterday of the "Hands Across Britain" campaign (Photograph: Peter Trievnor).

Hands join in plea for jobless

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

A campaign to highlight unemployment in Britain by creating a human chain of 350,000 people stretching from Liverpool to London was launched by Mr Jimmy Savile yesterday.

The human chain will link up at 3pm on Sunday, May 3. Mr Savile said: "This is a reminder to employers at home and abroad that, God willing, they will see that we have a tremendous and skilled workforce waiting for the opportunity to show the world that Britain is best."

The project is backed by trade unions, business and the Church, as well as the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Young of Dartington, Lord George Melly, Sir Hugh Casson, and Mr Bob Hoskins and Mr Bill Treacher, the actors.

Mrs Molly Meacher, former wife of Mr Michael Meacher, Labour MP for Oldham West, said that unlike the "Hands Across America" human chain in the United States, in which President Reagan took part, prominent politicians, including Mrs Margaret Thatcher, would not be welcome.

Mrs Meacher said the human chain would stretch from Hope Street, Liverpool, to Downing Street, London, via Leeds, Nottingham, Birmingham and Milton Keynes.

The project has so far raised £51,000, with £25,000 donated by businesses and the City, £25,000 from trade unions and £1,000 from Mr Savile. A further £35,000 is needed.

NUM redundancy

Scargill 'blackmail' claim

By David Sapeed

An accusation of blackmail has been levelled against Mr Arthur Scargill and his supporters on the National Union of Mineworkers' national executive.

The attack is contained in a letter, a copy of which has been obtained by *The Times*, from Mr Sam Scott, general secretary of the NUM in Northumberland.

He accuses the national executive of making a "shameful decision" in refusing to sanction redundancy payments to three NUM officials in Northumberland, each with more than 40 years' service, unless the area agrees to NEC demands that it relinquishes its traditional independence, and accepts

amalgamation with the Durham region.

Mr Scott's attack is symptomatic of fears among NUM officials that Mr Scargill is using the cash crisis in the union, which ended 1986 almost £2 million in deficit, to force through amalgamations as part of a campaign to concentrate power in the executive's hands.

In his letter, which was circulated to all executive members, Mr Scott points out that the NEC demands were contrary to Mr Scargill's assurances in 1985 that rule changes he successfully proposed at the annual conference would not affect the autonomy of the areas.

The two-page letter says: "We feel that this shameful

decision is nothing short of attempted blackmail and is no more than a typical strategy adopted of late by the (Coal) Board: a strategy we all abhor so much and fight so strenuously to resist."

The decision not to finance the early retirement was taken at last month's meeting of the finance and general purposes sub-committee, chaired by Mr Scargill.

It was at that meeting that a confidential report, disclosed by Mr Spencer Batiste, Conservative MP for Elmet, in the Commons last week, showed the union would have a deficit of more than £1.86 million on the year, and that no payments to the NUM's superannuation scheme had been made for three months.

Haughey softening on pact

By Richard Ford

Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish Republic's Opposition leader, yesterday softened still further his criticisms of the Anglo-Irish agreement as the country prepares for a general election likely to be announced this week.

With Dr Garret Fitzgerald's coalition government likely to collapse when Labour ministers leave the Cabinet tomorrow in protest over planned spending cuts, Mr Haughey gave no reassurance to Unionists that he would abandon the deal the Prime Minister signed with Mrs Margaret Thatcher 14 months ago.

The four Labour ministers are opposed to Ir£150 million

cuts proposed for health, education and social welfare which are intended as part of a Ir£300 million package of spending cuts aimed at bringing order to the public finances.

In a radio interview Mr Haughey did not reaffirm an earlier pledge that his party would "renegotiate the terms" of the agreement but instead pledged not to throw out, abandon or negate any progress that has been made.

"We will take a very careful, responsible position with regard to the Anglo-Irish agreement," he said. His party's only principle objection to it was the

constitutional implication in Article 1.

He added: "Subject to that, we are prepared to be very open-minded about the situation."

Mr Haughey's move will disappoint those "loyalists" who believed his return to power might lead to a full-scale renegotiation.

However, the north will not dominate the forthcoming campaign. The economy will loom, with strategists in Fine Gael planning to publish a book of estimates detailing public spending cuts and aimed at showing the nation the extent of the economic crisis.



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Government rejects lawyers' criticism of new fraud office

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Government today launches a vigorous defence of the powers of its new Serious Fraud Office in the face of an allegation by the Law Society that the powers are "draconian" and too wide-ranging.

Mr David Mellor, Minister of State at the Home Office, says in a statement that stripped of any of the powers proposed by the Government, the Serious Fraud Office would fail to combat complex fraud.

"We shall be courting failure if we do not give the Serious Fraud Office the tools it needs to do the job properly."

The Government has, however, conceded a safeguard in relation to personal records held by banks, after representations from the clearing banks.

The investigative powers will be used only where the director of the Serious Fraud Office or a designated officer is satisfied that this is necessary for the purpose of an investigation.

Mr Mellor's comments, along with a detailed rebuttal of the Law Society's criticisms, are made as clause 2 of the Criminal Justice Bill, which creates the Serious Fraud Office, comes up for a final vote by MPs in committee tomorrow.

"Modern fraud is complex, extremely difficult to disentangle and damaging to

business confidence. The Government is determined to tackle it and sees a Serious Fraud Office armed with the powers in clause 2, as essential to that task," Mr Mellor says.

The Law Society maintains that the office's proposed new powers abrogate the right of silence and the right of a suspect not to incriminate himself.

The society also claims that the new powers threaten legal and other privileges which are protected in other legislation and that they will oblige lawyers to name clients if asked to do so.

The Government counters that the powers are "extensive" but well

precedented in other legislation. They would be confined to a small number of the most serious frauds and be used by a body answerable to the Attorney General "whose reputation will depend on even-handed behaviour".

The director's decisions will also be subject to review by the courts.

The Government adds that it would be odd to create a body charged with taking over the most serious and complex frauds which would otherwise be investigated by the Department of Trade and to "give it a less effective set of powers than DTI inspectors already wield."

The society's fears that the powers which will allow investigation of anyone were

"misconceived. The Home Secretary had undertaken to put beyond doubt the fact that the powers are limited to investigating serious fraud by an amendment to the clause."

If the powers were restricted only to those under investigation, and not applicable to others with information, the Serious Fraud Office would be seriously weakened.

People not under suspicion themselves may not always be willing to disclose things voluntarily and be relieved if they have no choice, the Government says.

It also rejects other Law Society criticisms as misconceived. The power to insist on questions being answered is justified by the nature of complex fraud. But such statements would not be admissible in court as evidence against the person.

The new Fraud Investigation Group, a kind of informal prototype for the proposed Serious Fraud Office, has had a dramatic success, judging by figures released this week.

In the first nine months of this year the three fraud divisions of the crown prosecution service, including the group, handled 66 jury trials involving 149 defendants. Guilty pleas or convictions were obtained in 58 of those trials and 133 of the 149 defendants charged were convicted.



Chris Lewis, an aquarium keeper at Bristol zoo, taking a swim with tropical fish in water of 24 degrees Centigrade

Teaching hospitals

Cut in spending on patients

By Jill Sherman

Spending on the care of patients in London teaching hospitals has decreased in real terms in the past two years, according to a report published today.

The report, by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, shows that inflation rose by 5.6 per cent between 1984-85 and 1985-86, but during the same period, the cost of treating each in-patient rose by only 2.7 per cent in London and 4.8 per cent in teaching hospitals in the provinces.

The figures will add to the debate about plans for London services, which health service specialists have claimed are disorganised and lack integration. It is under-

stood that ministers are furious about the release of a further report on health services in London which is to be made public by the King Edward's Hospital Fund today.

The report is expected to show that there are serious inconsistencies between what is planned and what is actually taking place in London.

Health service treasurers attribute the decline in in-patient cost to a reduction in the length of time spent in hospital. Pressure on finances has led to shorter stays with reduced staffing and drug costs.

Last year the average length of stay in a London hospital was 8.5 days, a 4 per cent drop from the previous year.

"The reduction in costs per case is evidence of both increased value for money and increased productivity," Mr Frank Jackson, director of finance for the North West Thames regional health authority, said.

Although costs are decreasing per case, however, most London teaching hospitals are treating more patients, so total costs are increasing.

The CIPFA report shows that spending on accident and emergency services has increased significantly: by 11.6 per cent in London from 1984-85 to 1985-86, and by 7.8 per cent in provincial hospitals.

Teaching Hospital Statistics, 1984-85 Actuals (CIPFA, 3 Robert St, London WC2E 8JL).

Portfolio Gold Winner to carry on playing

A youth training assistant from Hertfordshire and a chartered engineer from Surrey shared last week's Portfolio Gold prize of £8,000.

Miss Penny Shaw, aged 28, of St Albans, was thrilled with her win. She usually plays Portfolio only on holidays, but recently an operation kept her away from her job as a youth training assistant.

She has been a reader of The Times for a couple of years. "I intend to carry on playing," she said.

The other weekly winner was Mr Gopi Nathan Manghat, aged 43, a chartered surveyor from Epsom in Surrey, who has two sons.

"This has come at just the right time when the boys' school fees were due," he said. "My first priority is the school fees."

Saturday's daily prize of £4,000 was shared by Mr Ivor Hathaway, aged 53 of Birmingham, and Mr D Wilson-Croome, of Bournemouth.

Portfolio cards can be obtained by sending a stamped addressed envelope to:

Portfolio Gold
The Times
PO Box 40
Blackburn
BB1 6AJ

Mr Manghat, whose win will go towards sons' school fees.

New French puts faith in topicality

A new examination in Contemporary French, designed by the Associated Examining Board, is the first modern language syllabus to be approved by the Secondary Examinations Council at Advanced/Supplementary level.

AS level courses will be taught in sixth form and further education colleges for the first time from September, with the first examinations being taken in summer 1989.

They will require half the study time of the present A level, allowing students to combine arts and science subjects in what the Government hopes will be an aid to early specialization in the curriculum.

Written translations from English to French and French to English from the writings of Racine and Flaubert are no longer in vogue.

More fashionable now are newspaper and magazine articles, extracts from radio programmes and waxing lyrically for several minutes in front of the examiner on "moderation et extrême politique".

Current affairs, in particular

the French media, commerce, and science and technology form the basis for the whole syllabus.

An unprecedented 30 per cent of the examination marks are set aside for the oral component, an indication of the AEB's desire to encourage fluency in the language within a two-year period.

Initial reactions from industry and higher education have been favourable. One leading engineering firm which exports a large proportion of its products said that the qualification would be far more relevant than the traditional A level.

Thirteen sixth formers at schools in Grimsby and Lindsey are to take part in a hypnosis experiment designed to take the tension out of sitting examinations.

The pupils, ten girls and three boys, will use tapes and have sessions with Grimsby hypnotherapist Mr Philip Quian. Their results in mock A levels this month will be compared with those of pupils who have not taken the hypnosis.

British not hopeful, but happy

By Robin Young

Nine-tenths of people in Britain regard themselves as "at least fairly happy" but most see their children's futures as "dismal" or "frightening".

British society is now seen as a free-for-all where it is everyone for his or her self according to 89 per cent of the people who responded to a Gallup poll carried out for Granada Television's *World in Action* programme tonight on the state of the nation.

Not unexpectedly, the unemployed are almost four times as likely to be unhappy as those in employment and women at home are twice as inclined as paid workers to rate themselves "not very happy".

Of those who were dissatisfied 30 per cent said they were willing to work harder to improve things and almost one in five would seek another job. Only 1 per cent were prepared to riot, but 8 per cent said they would become politically active.

More than three-quarters of the sample thought it society's duty to provide work for the unemployed, but more than a third were willing to accept the view that there was nothing the Government could do to close the gap between the rich and the poor.

Half the 1,130 respondents thought Britain was standing still, and a third thought it was on the way down. Fewer than 20 per cent took the optimistic view that Britain was still going up.

The results will be discussed on the independent television network tonight in a debate presided over by Lord Scarman.

Muddle over stateless baby

A Nottingham couple are appealing for an end to the muddle which has meant that their son, aged seven months, does not officially exist. Daniel Harold was born two months prematurely while his parents were on holiday in Majorca, but because of a mix-up over his birth certificate he is neither Spanish nor British and there is no official record that he was born.

His mother, Mrs Linda Harold, of Andover Road, Bestwood, Nottingham, said yesterday that officials at the hospital in Palma refused to issue a birth certificate.

Women pack too much holiday gear

Up to half the clothes women take on holiday are not used, according to a poll published yesterday by a luggage manufacturer.

Shoes bought especially for a holiday were found to be too uncomfortable, evening dresses were too formal for hot weather, non-crushproof clothing became too creased and extra jumpers in case of cold weather, were the main items that remained unused.

Men generally pack far less for a holiday than women.

Rock course

Dr Mary Ellison, a lecturer at Keele University, has started a course in rock and roll. Students can study the works of Chuck Berry, the Rolling Stones and the Beatles, but there will be no examinations.

Gold fillings

Gary Bocking, aged six, of King's Lynn, who lost two front teeth when he crashed his BMX bike into a roadside pile of materials left by gas workers, has been sent a cheque for £260 by Eastern Gas as compensation.

Stabbed girl describes her attacker

A girl aged 10 who is critically ill after being stabbed while on a shopping expedition has given police a description of the man who attacked her. Catherine Humphrey was put on a life support system at the Kent and Canterbury Hospital yesterday as more than 60 detectives joined the hunt for a tall, thin man, aged between 25 and 30.

Catherine, who was dragged into a car on Friday and stabbed about a dozen times near her home in the village of Minster Thanet, told a woman detective before her condition worsened that her attacker was dressed in casual clothes. Police said they would be heavily bloodstained.

A police spokesman said: "We are keeping an open mind as to whether this man is local or comes from outside the area."

The attack happened at about 3.30pm on Friday as the girl was on her way to shops for her mother. After fighting her way out of the car she collapsed in an alleyway and was found minutes later by a girl aged 14.

Blind presenter for TV job

By Jan Smith

Television's first blind presenter will next month be joint host in a consumer affairs programme using a braille script and concealed earphone to receive stage directions.

Mr Ian Macrae, aged 34, a freelance radio journalist, was selected from dozens of applicants to be host of the 30-minute Tyne Tees programme, *What Would You Do?*, which will initially run for three months from the company's Newcastle upon Tyne studios.

Miss Lesley Oalden, the producer, emphasized that it was interviewing ability not compassion about Mr Macrae's disability which earned him the job.

"My first reaction on hear-

ing he was blind was that he would be given the same chance as every other applicant, no more and no less."

"His ability to cope with his disability is astonishing, so good that only one or two of the studio staff realized he was blind when he first auditioned. When they finally realized they were all rooting for him to succeed."

Mr Macrae, born with congenital cataracts which limit blurred vision to only a few feet, trained as a school teacher. He applied for 102 jobs before being accepted at a primary school in the North-east.

After 18 frustrating months he resigned and channelled his

career ambitions into journalism.

Four years ago he joined the BBC Radio 4 *In Touch* programme for blind listeners. It was his success on that programme that brought him to the attention of Tyne Tees producers.

Mr Macrae, who shares a home on Tyneside with a social worker and their baby, Holly, aged eight months, said last night that he was excited and apprehensive about the challenging months ahead.

"The programme begins on Friday, February 13, and I think that is going to be the luckiest day of my life because I am determined to succeed," he said.

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Juvenile offenders

Young criminals are being locked up unnecessarily

Moves are being made by MPs to reduce the use of custody for young offenders. The number of young male adults locked up for indictable offences in England and Wales has risen dramatically.

The proportion of young offenders aged 17 and under 21 given immediate custody has increased from 17 per cent 10 years ago to 21 per cent in 1985. Actual numbers have jumped from 13,500 in 1975 to 24,400 a decade later.

In spite of a revolution in the way juveniles are dealt with in England and Wales, the proportion of those sentenced for indictable offences and given immediate custody has remained virtually unchanged over the last seven years.

The Parliamentary All-Party Penal Affairs Group is seeking to tighten the criteria governing the use of custody for young offenders by an amendment to the Criminal Justice Bill, which is before the Commons.

Research for the Home Office by Liverpool University has disclosed wide discrepancies in sentencing. Samples of similar cases of defendants with similar backgrounds disclosed that in one court 43 per cent of those aged 14 to 20 received custody,

In the first of two articles on how young offenders are dealt with, Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent, finds courts' custodial sentences have been ineffective and examines moves to reform the system.

compared with only 20 per cent in another.

"The guidelines are very wide and very weak," Dr Howard Parker, head of social work studies at the university, said. "We have suggested to the Home Office that they be tightened, otherwise they tend to offend the principles of natural justice whereby people should receive similar sentences for similar offences. This isn't happening at the moment, according to our research."

Before sending someone into custody a court already has to satisfy at least one of three criteria. Two of these would be tightened up by the amendment. If it is passed, courts in future will have to be satisfied, on one criteria, that the offender has "a history of failure to respond to non-custodial penalties."

Alternatively a custodial sentence will not only have to be deemed necessary for the protection of the public, but for the added reason of protecting it from serious harm. The idea is to prevent courts using that criteria to

justify custody for such offences as shop-lifting. The present criteria that an offence would have to be serious enough to justify custody would remain.

The amendment also seeks to prevent courts locking up young people more readily than an adult. The change would make them pause and ask themselves whether the circumstances, including the nature and gravity of the offence, are such as to require a sentence of imprisonment if the offender were aged over 21. The answer would have to be "yes" to justify custody.

The changes are intended to tighten criteria which were contained in the Criminal Justice Act 1982. Like Dr Parker, the Parliamentary All-Party Group says that research has shown existing criteria to be interpreted very differently by different courts.

Dr Parker said that it was because the Act increased discretion that it was liable to increase local differences. "If you give magistrates more custodial powers, as in the 1982 Act, there are liable to be

differences in interpretation."

The argument against providing stiffer conditions for courts before they can put a young person inside is that the opposite is needed. Courts, it is argued, have become softer on young offenders, less prepared to lock them up.

The facts show the reverse is true. The proportion of sentenced juveniles aged 14 to 16 given custodial sentences rose from 6 per cent in 1970 to 12 per cent in 1985, while the proportion receiving supervision orders fell from 22 per cent to 17 per cent.

Over the last two decades the rise in the number of juveniles entering penal establishments has been much faster than the rise in juvenile offences, according to Miss Vivien Stern, director of the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders.

Since 1965 the number of recorded juvenile offenders has risen by 80 per cent, the number entering custody by 500 per cent. So less than one fifth of the increase in custody can be explained by increased delinquency. It is due mainly to the courts' increased readiness to lock up young people for almost all types of offence.

Tomorrow: Alternative penalties



The Staffordshire chain-saw artist, Mr Jonathan Mulvaney, who is a teacher, working on a life-size wooden sculpture forming part of an exhibition at the Flint Gallery, Walsall, West Midlands, which is open until the end of this month (Photograph: Philip Dunn).

Commons clash on fixed year expected

By Martin Fletcher
Political Reporter

The select committee that examines the procedures of the House of Commons is heading for a fresh confrontation with the Government over proposals to introduce a fixed calendar for the parliamentary year.

Concerned at the havoc wreaked on MPs' personal lives by the present system of announcing the date of recesses at the eleventh hour, the Procedure Committee is soon to publish a report saying that there should be fixed periods for the Christmas, Easter and Whitsun breaks each year, and by restricting their length ensuring that the Commons can rise a week before the end of July each summer.

In recent years the summer recess has begun as early as July 23 and as late as August 8, with particularly unfortunate consequences for the holiday plans of Scottish MPs, whose children traditionally return to school soon after mid-August. The dates of the other breaks are equally uncertain, and are rarely announced more than a couple of weeks in advance.

Mr John Biffen, the Leader of the House, and Mr Peter Shore, the shadow Leader, have made plain in evidence to the committee that they would oppose the introduction of a fixed calendar because it would deprive the Government of the day of valuable flexibility. However, the committee believes that in order to deal with excessive legislative business MPs should return earlier in the autumn after the party conferences.

The report is likely to point to the Canadian Parliament, which the committee visited last year, and which has successfully introduced a fixed calendar in spite of initial hostility.

In a bid to strengthen its position still further against the Government's almost certain opposition, the committee, chaired by Sir Peter Emery, a senior Conservative MP, has also written to all select committee chairmen in the hope of enlisting their support.

Mr Biffen and the Procedure Committee are finding themselves increasingly at loggerheads over procedural matters. Early last year the Government mobilized the largest "payroll" vote of the session to defeat the committee's radical recommendations for improving the consideration of Bills at the committee stage.

It is understood to be awaiting still a reply from Mr Biffen to a fresh set of recommendations it subsequently put forward early last autumn, which, it is believed, met his original objections.

Woman killed on Snowdon

A woman climber fell 300 ft to her death in Snowdonia, North Wales, yesterday. Miss Gillian Kathryn Banks, aged 29, of Pontypridd, Mid Glamorgan, slipped and fell from a ridge, despite efforts of another climber. Mr Paul Hewer, to hold on to her coat. A man and a woman were injured yesterday in separate incidents on Snowdon.

Snowflake conundrum

Computer solution to ice crystal formation

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Every child can recognize a snowflake from fairy-tale pictures. Yet if they could capture those they see in the real world they would find that no two of these delicate ice crystals are the same shape.

The question of how the pattern of snowflake growth is controlled is more than one of natural curiosity. Attempts to obtain a precise understanding of the irregularity of growth have drawn together specialists in fields ranging from medicine and biology to metallurgy.

Behind their interest is the fact that characteristics such as the strength of certain man-made materials can be affected by abnormalities in crystal formation.

Snowflakes, which comprise the accretion of about 10,000 water droplets gathered while drifting in the sky for an hour or more, have the same hexagonal symmetry. But the six feather-like branches which give a snowflake its distinctive pattern are all different.

With the aid of computer simulations of snowflake patterns, in a programme developed by Dr James Langer, of the Institute of Theoretical Physics, Santa Barbara, California, and refined at the Dowell Schumberger research centre in Paris and at Boston University, scientists believe they have at last resolved the snowflake conundrum.

Many people remember a school chemistry experiment in which a crystal seed of copper sulphate is suspended on a thread into a jar. The seed expands into a perfectly-shaped blue crystal, and continues to increase in size so long as the jar is stocked with a super-saturated sulphate solution.

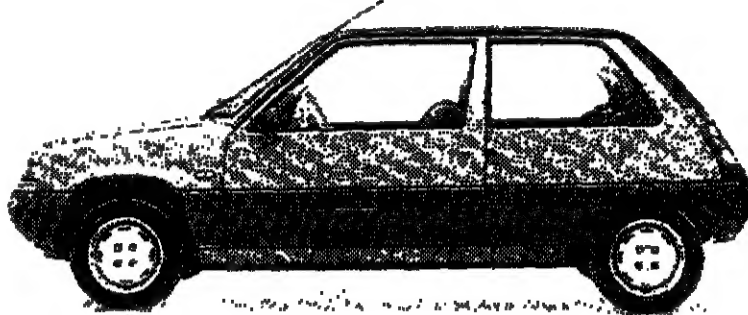
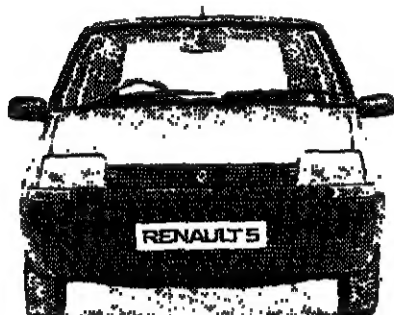
Provided it is not too close to the side of the jar, and is surrounded equally by the solution from which it is drawing the molecules, the seed will always expand into the same regular shape.

Snowflakes form in a similar way, by grabbing molecules of water vapour as they float through the atmosphere. But unlike the copper sulphate seed in a jar, the surroundings in which a snowflake is born from a tiny ice crystal are unstable.

The rate at which a crystal collects new material at a particular point is determined by changing conditions in the atmosphere as it floats to earth. When one side of the crystal picks up more water molecules, the branch from that point grows most quickly.

Factors at work include wind direction and humidity. Even with computer simulation, the calculations involved in discovering the physical forces which shape one snowflake can take several hours.

Scientists have recognized for a long time the importance of the way heat is released when water freezes on the shape of the crystal. But it is only with the help of computer simulations that the crucial part played by surface tension has come to be recognized.



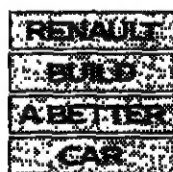
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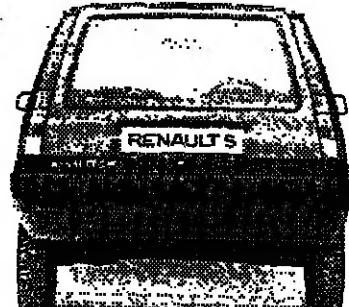
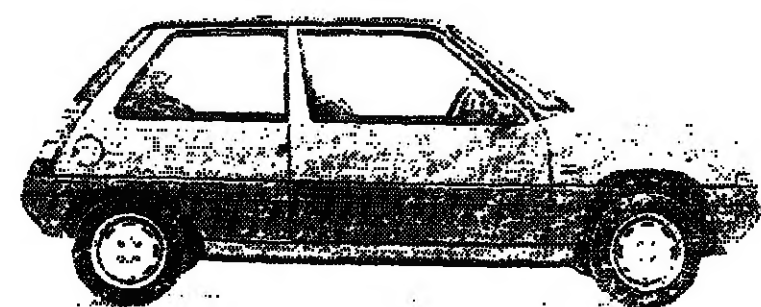


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Slot-machines put young on level of animals says doctor

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Young people are conditioned by fruit machines as animals are in learning experiments, according to a survey by Dr Emanuel Moran, chairman of the committee on gambling of the Royal College of Psychiatrists.

The survey, of children in about 20 secondary schools in Greater London, coincides with growing concern about young people who lie, cheat and steal to gamble, which has led to parents in five towns and cities setting up groups for mutual support.

Another two groups are planned and others may follow.

Dr Moran, who is also chairman of the National Council on Gambling, says fruit machines exploit the psychology of learning. They condition people into habits by rewarding behaviour.

The fruit machine gambler's behaviour is predetermined and the gambling is likely to continue almost regardless of the long-term winnings or losses.

"The person gambling on fruit machines, therefore, shows all the characteristics that have been demonstrated in numerous learning experiments on animals and his behaviour is, to a large extent, not determined by rational processes."

The availability of cheap food is a further encouragement to remain in the arcade. The fact that it was subsidised by the money which had been lost by other players evidently did not seem to deter them.

His paper, which has been endorsed by the national council, says that most gambling on machines is done away from amusement arcades in places such as fish-and-chip shops.

The number of cafes, fish-and-chip shops and snack bars which had at least one fruit machine was about 10 times the number of amusement arcades in the area surveyed.

A teacher said: "The children go in clutching their 10p pieces intending to buy chips and end up putting them into the slot machine and finish up with no food."

The survey was based on observations by teachers which showed that 60 per cent of the schools were aware of the participation of their pupils in some form of gambling.

Mr Alan Willis, general secretary of the British Amusement Catering Trades Association, said there was no problem of the magnitude Dr Moran was claiming.

The association was about to launch a research project concerning the use of coin-operated machines, including how different age groups responded to them.

Mr Willis said that 80 per cent of amusement arcades away from the seaside did not have any form of catering.

A local authority, he said, could refuse permission for a fruit machine in a cafe or take-away food shop.

Mr Willis said the association did not consider the responses Dr Moran received as a suitable basis for a proper scientific study.



Mr and Mrs Turner-Cross with the hot wholemeal loaves that came off wood-fired ovens (Photograph: Harry Kerr).

Success story of the garden bakery

The clock has been turned back to the days before sliced bread by a couple who have restored an old bakery that served as their garden shed.

Maintained wholemeal loaves made from locally ground flour, milk loaves and wholemeal loaves that are as pure as the driven snow emerge from the oven every morning after all-night baking sessions supervised by Mr Andrew Turner-Cross and his wife, Anne.

Unfired since 1947, the oven lay neglected at the bottom of the garden at the Old Bakery in Slindon, West Sussex, but when Mr and Mrs Turner-Cross leased the house from

the National Trust in 1983 its presence inspired them to action.

Mr Turner-Cross, aged 32, who was formerly a partner in a Portsmouth industrial cleaning business, said: "It was a fairly impetuous idea although it was in the back of our minds when we moved in."

"Our first stumbling block was the National Trust, but when we approached them they sat up and listened and gave us a lot of encouragement and advice."

"It needed a new ceiling, a new floor, and new plumbing before we were able to fire it this time last year."

"It took us the first year to learn how it all worked and to keep our heads above water, but it is starting to make money now. We supply most of the small shops in Chichester, we have a stall at the market there and we do door-to-door deliveries with two ancient milk floats."

More than a tonne of wood is consumed each week baking the daily quota of about 300 loaves, but thanks to cousins who own a local sawmill, the Turner-Crosses are able to exchange for bread in a deal that saves the Turner-Crosses a considerable bill.

Running the bakery has become a full-time business and they have three employees: two bakers and one delivery driver.

But in spite of plans to expand operations by selling direct to shops in London, Mr Turner-Cross says that his traditional baking methods will be preserved.

"The one thing we do not do is put in any additives. Preservatives, flavourings, dough preservers, we keep them all out. It is everyone's idea of what a village bakery was like in the 1940s and 1950s, before the advent of the white sliced loaf."

Channel tunnel to be 'world's safest'

By Rodney Cowton, Transport Correspondent

Eurotunnel, the Anglo-French company which this week celebrates the first anniversary of being selected to build the controversial Channel tunnel, has launched a campaign to meet criticisms of planned safety standards.

One of the main criticisms is that it is intended that drivers and passengers of vehicles being carried through the tunnel on shuttle trains should remain with their cars. The critics say that because of fire and other hazards, they should be in separate compartments.

However, Eurotunnel believes that the experience of the Swiss in carrying vehicles on rail through alpine tunnels shows that high standards of safety can be achieved.

A spokesman for the company said yesterday: "Building on Swiss experience, using the most modern technology and tunnelling in ideal conditions, we shall produce the safest tunnel of its kind in the world."

The company says that carrying people in vehicles on shuttle trains through long tunnels is a well-established technique with an excellent safety record. "Such services have been operating through alpine rail tunnels up to 20km long for more than 30 years, and 25 million road vehicles have been carried without a single fatality."

That is equivalent to the number of vehicles which Eurotunnel expects to carry between the opening of the

Tax perks on British cars urged

By Daniel Ward, Motor Industry Correspondent

A radical proposal to improve Austin Rover's fortunes by giving tax relief to companies buying British-built cars is contained in a new book which also criticises Sir Michael Edwards' recovery strategy for the troubled car maker.

"What we are proposing is a constructive policy for defending the remainder of the British car manufacturing industry before it ceases to exist," the authors of the book, *The breakdown of Austin Rover*, say.

The book, written by three economics academics, admits: "We cannot remove the threat to the British car industry from Japan and Europe without offending anyone."

They advocate car tax rebates or income tax penalties to encourage government departments and business firms to buy models with a very high British content in an attempt to discourage manufacturers from just assembling cars in Britain.

Austin Rover and Ford would be the chief beneficiaries as the proposed 80 per cent British content threshold, would not be met by Vauxhall, Peugeot Talbot or Nissan at present.

On Austin Rover's recent past, the academics argue that when Sir Michael was chairman he was concerned with the company's labour problems to the detriment of marketing. "The failure to support the 'Export or die' edict had meant projected sales had not been realized and huge investment in advanced manufacturing facilities could not be justified by the disappointing sales achieved."

The much-hailed, model-led recovery had failed and the book's proposed pro-British tax regime is a model-led recovery is in sight without large scale government interference.

The writers believe the Government has two options in dealing with Austin Rover, either "benign neglect" or privatization.

Of the former they say: "On this scenario, the present management is left to carry on as best it can, mainly by developing the collaboration with Honda."

They concede that the cost of liquidation/privatization is high, but say that at least puts an end to the state's open ended commitment to keeping the company going.

Concorde charters take off in the US

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

Concorde has broken the sound barrier imposed by a number of American airports and opened up the possibility of lucrative charter flights for British Airways.

Several noise-conscious cities on America's west coast had imposed a ban on Concorde and the chance of starting charter operations similar to those which have boosted BA profits from the supersonic jet in Britain seemed remote.

But a travel agent in Vancouver, who was convinced that he could tap a

hitherto untouched market, persuaded Oakland airport, near San Francisco, to allow six flights by an Air France jet over the Pacific.

Every flight was fully booked within hours and now other airports are anxious to cash in on the Concorde prestige.

"We were frankly astounded at the response," Mr Ralph Seligman, a San Francisco travel agent who was asked to sell the tickets, said.

"The excitement that the aircraft generated was enormous and now that Oakland has opened the door, other airports are rushing to let Concorde in."

British Airways is studying similar charter flights of its own, but is constrained from announcing them until after privatization under the strict American share dealing regulations.

The Air France flights cost \$895 for a two-hour, 800-mile trip towards Hawaii with as much champagne as could be drunk and a full commentary on the aircraft as it accelerated to twice the speed of sound.

Many of the seats were taken by wealthy, older people who had not flown supersonic before. After the success of the Oakland flights, the Californian resort of Palm Springs has issued an invitation for

Concorde to operate from its runways.

"Suddenly it seems the environmental problems have evaporated," Mr Seligman said. "I am absolutely certain that if British Airways came up with a package they would fill every flight."

British Airways would concentrate its American charters on the east coast, out of New York, where Concorde at present spends many hours of potential flying time standing idle.

The success of the Air France charters will almost certainly lead to BA Concorde charters taking off within the next few weeks.

Loans to GPs for surgeries are halted

By Jill Sherman

Doctors will be unable to get loans to build new surgeries for the next three months. This will result in poorer GP services in inner cities where new surgeries are needed most.

The General Practice Finance Corporation, which lends money to doctors and buys surgeries on leaseback arrangements, has announced that it would stop processing all applications for loans for at least three months while it explored the possibility of raising money from the private sector.

The move comes after the Government's decision last week to reduce the corporation's limit on raising government loans from £26.7 million to £12 million in 1987-88. At present most of the money the corporation raises comes from the National Investment and Loans Office, which counts towards the public sector borrowing requirement.

Mr Antony Newton, Minister of Health, said last week that the corporation would be asked to invite private investors, such as banks and building societies, to contribute to the loans to doctors.

Mr Newton said that the decision, which came after a feasibility study by Hambros Bank, would free the corporation from the cash limits it has to work under.

But the corporation does not share Mr Newton's optimism that doctors' surgeries will attract private funding. "We have no evidence that the private sector will want to invest in unattractive areas, and the difficulties in raising money was one of the main reasons for setting up the corporation in the first place," Dr Alastair Riddell, a member of the corporation and deputy chairman of the British Medical Association's family doctors' committee, said.

Dr Riddell fears that the areas which will be hit greatest are those where new premises are needed most, such as inner cities, council estates and other deprived areas.

Where surgeries are needed they won't be provided unless alternative money comes forward. The corporation will be investigating different arrangements but until there is a solution we will have to hold back all loans to GPs."

Self-employed?



No Pension?



Happy?



Start a Sun Alliance Pension Plan now and look forward to a happy retirement

YOU probably already realise that you should do something about your pension. Most self-employed know this, but many put it off. One day you will want to retire - you may even have to. The State pension is currently only £38.30 a week. So you will need your own pension, and the sooner you start, the greater the benefits and the happier you'll be.

With the Sun Alliance Personal Pension Plan, you can build up a worthwhile pension for yourself. It is simple and affordable. The sooner you start, the more it benefits you.

HOW BIG A PENSION?

It depends, of course, on how much you save and for how long. For example a 34-year-old man who starts saving £50 a month and continues to age 65 could build up a pension fund of £197,422. He could then have a pension of £30,013 p.a. or take £61,836 as a tax-free lump sum with a reduced pension of £18,423 p.a.*

WHEN SHOULD I START?

The sooner the better. The diagram below shows the difference between starting a pension plan NOW or in 2 years' time. A man of 36 could build up a hefty pension fund, but it could be a surprising £45,443* less than if he had started at 34.

Example for a man retiring at 65 and paying a premium of £50 gross per month (only £35.50 after tax relief at 29%):

YOUR PENSION FUND AT 65	STARTING AGE 36
To provide a full pension: £23,104 p.a. or lump sum of £47,603	£151,979
plus a reduced pension of £14,182 p.a.	
YOUR PENSION FUND AT 65	STARTING AGE 34
To provide a full pension: £30,013 p.a. or lump sum of £61,836	£197,422
plus a reduced pension of £18,423 p.a.	

The final pension may seem high, but remember, if inflation continues at a steady 5% each year, £4,322 will be needed in 30 years' time to provide the spending power of £1,000 today. So for sensible planning, the amount you choose to put away for your pension should take inflation into account.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

Your money is invested by Sun Alliance in a special fund to build up profits for you. Sun Alliance has a first-class

record in successful investment for pensions. The fund is free of most UK taxes - which means your investment grows very quickly.

DOES IT SAVE TAX?

Yes! One important reason why personal pensions are such an outstanding investment for the self-employed is that you get maximum tax relief on your contributions - at the highest rate on your earnings. If you are a 29% taxpayer, this means that every £100 invested only costs you £71 net. If you pay tax at 60%, the cost to you comes down to only £40 net.

SUPPOSE I HAVE A THIN YEAR?

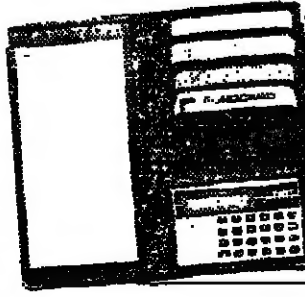
The beauty of the Sun Alliance plan is that you can vary your contributions. If money gets tight, you can pay less. Under some circumstances, we can arrange for you to pay no premium at all for two years. On the other hand, if your income goes up, you can increase contributions and build up an even bigger pension! This is possible right up to a maximum of 17½% of your earnings.*

WILL MY PENSION BE TAXED?

Like any sizeable income, your pension will be subject to income tax. But if you decide you want to take a lump sum on retirement, currently this is paid entirely tax-free. (About one-third of your benefits can be taken in this way.) If you die before retirement, all your contributions are refunded free of income tax and capital gains tax.

AM I TOO OLD AT 50?

No, at 50 you can still build a sizeable fund. At any age younger than 65 (and still working) it is well worth-while joining the scheme. At the outset, you select a retirement age between 60 and 70, and even that's flexible when you come to retire.



FREE ORGANISER WALLET

As soon as you enrol, we will send you ABSOLUTELY FREE this attractive, real leather organiser wallet with calculator, pen and notepad.

* Your earnings are defined as gross earned income less certain deductions (the business expenses and capital allowances). You do not have to deduct any personal allowances. (If you were born before 1st January 1934 a higher limit than 17½% applies.)
* The figures shown in the examples are for illustration only and are based on the life assurance industry code of practice. Full details will be sent with your Personal Illustration.
The money in the company's funds is invested in a diversified portfolio of assets. Investments are managed by Sun Alliance Investment Management Limited, a subsidiary of Sun Alliance Insurance Group.

£5,000 offer for device to save birds on farms

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

A prize of £5,000 is being offered to anyone who can develop a successful device to prevent birds and small mammals from being killed or maimed by farm machinery.

The disappearance of hedges and field corners on many farms in recent years has forced partridges and pheasants to nest in the middle of fields. The Game Conservancy has urged farmers not to spray chemicals on the edges of large fields, so that a habitat for young birds and insects for them to eat can be maintained.

Roe deer also tend to hide their young in suitable cover while they go off to feed, and more casualties are reported every year. Hares and badgers are also at risk.

A contributory factor is the size and speed of modern machines used to cut grass for hay and silage, and the likelihood that the driver perched high in his cab is listening to the radio or favourite cassette through earphones.

Various types of flushing devices have been tried in the past, with limited success. Both the Dutch and Germans have experimented with battery-operated electronic call emitters, and flashing lights have also been tried. There is even a possibility of using unpleasant smells to discourage birds and animals.

Entries for the competition should be submitted to Laurence Perrier Champagne, 17 West Street, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2LS by October 31.

Aid sought for ice damage

The Government should pay the cost of all repairs for road damage caused by the severe weather, the British Road Federation says today.

Many highway authorities will not have the resources to cope with the damage to the road system caused by frost and ice, it says. In last year's less severe conditions, snow clearing, gritting and repairs cost £99 million, and local authorities paid for emergency repairs by restricting routine maintenance.

The federation calls on the Government to meet all additional highway authority maintenance expenditure resulting from severe weather, and the anomaly of imposing financial penalties for over-spending on repairing winter damage, and set up a contingency fund for emergency repairs after severe weather.

Major roadworks on motorways this week:

London/South-east
A40 (M) Westway: Closed westbound for maintenance work. Diversions will operate.



North
M1 South Yorkshire: Major repair work between junctions 31 and 33 (Workshop/Rotherham).

M63 Barton Bridge, Greater Manchester: Major widening scheme. Various lane restrictions junctions 1 to 7 (M62/Sale). Long delays at peak times.

A49 Cheshire: Construction work at Warrington Bridge. Carriageway closures.

Wales and West
A40 Gloucestershire: Road subsidence near Huntley. Road closed and diversions signed.

A38 Devon: Lane closures at Haldon Hill between Exeter and Plymouth.

Scotland
M8 Strathclyde: Northbound exit slip from Kingston Bridge to Charing Cross closed due to a burst water main. Delays likely.

A82 Tayside: Single line traffic with stop-go boards south of Drumadrocht. Delays likely between 8am and 4pm.

Information compiled and supplied by AA Roadwatch. Other roadworks, page 16

WORLD SUMMARY

Nine held in King Day raid by Klan

Washington — At least nine people were arrested and several injured in Georgia at the weekend when Ku Klux Klan members and their supporters threw stones, bottles, tins and mud at a group of blacks and whites on a "Walk for Brotherhood" (Michael Binyon writes).

The march was led by a member of the Atlanta City Council who had once been an aide to Dr Martin Luther King. About 200 whites chanted racist slogans at the marchers.

The trouble came before the first public holiday today in memory of Dr King, the assassinated black civil rights leader whose birthday was on Thursday. Forty states and four US territories are observing the holiday, officially recognized by the Government last year. Some states and cities have designated January 15, his birth date, as the holiday, however, and a few are not holding a holiday at all.

Rally pair set free Politician murdered

Two British rally drivers held in an Algerian jail for six days after contravening currency laws, have been freed and are expected home within a few days.

Barry Lee and Mike Magee, drivers of a Range Rover taking part in the 8000-mile Paris to Dakar rally, were held after being arrested on the Algerian-Mali border last Monday after a minor accident on a sand dune. The team members pooled their currency and unknowingly fell foul of strict regulations.

Rally report, page 28

Rhine recovering

Vienna — The ecological health of the Rhine is slowly recovering from the autumn's disastrous chemical pollution, the World Wildlife Fund says (Richard Bassett writes).

The Fund's offices in Vienna say that within six months most of the harm done to fish would be repaired. Already, amphibious life in its tributaries and forest waterways has returned to normal. This, however, is partly the result of quick thinking by mayors of towns along the Rhine who blocked connections between forests and the river before chemicals which escaped into the Rhine during a warehouse fire in Basel reached them. The southern part of the Rhine suffered far less than the upper.

Eels are none the less unlikely to be seen on any part for about 10 years; and birds which live off eels were also affected. The Fund's observers expect certain species of heron to recover only slowly.

A flower for peace

Cotabato (Reuters) — President Aquino of the Philippines, right, flew to Mindanao yesterday to receive a pledge of peace and a flower from a Muslim chief who led a five-day uprising against her government. She dismissed reports of a new army coup plot in Manila and pressed her campaign for ratification of a new constitution.



San Juan death jump

San Juan, Puerto Rico (AP) — A bartender who faced questioning over the New Year's Eve fire at the Dupont Plaza Hotel here, in which 96 people died and 140 were injured, has jumped to his death from the ninth floor of a building.

Señor Julio Vargas Gaetan, aged 45, jumped from a building in the Rio Piedras suburb of San Juan on Saturday, after learning that he would be questioned tomorrow about the fire, for which two hotel employees have already been charged with first-degree murder, arson, destruction of property and conspiracy.

Swedish inquiry Reforms rebuffed

Police are investigating whether a Swedish civil servant was murdered because he knew about government involvement in the illegal sale of explosives to Iran (Christopher Mosey writes from Stockholm).

Admiral Carl-Fredrik Almqvist, aged 61, fell in front of an underground train on Thursday. Several people said he was pushed.

Madrid — Spain has told M Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission, of its strong opposition to any financial reform of the EEC which would aggravate differences between its richer and poorer members (Richard Wigg writes). "The EEC needs to spend more and distribute resources better," he was told.

Score level after contest for power in Ecuador

From Geoffrey Matthews
Bogota

The score is now 1-1, but many observers in Ecuador believe that sooner or later there will be a decisive play-off in the long-running feud between President León Febres Cordero and General Frank Vargas Pazos, the Air Force rebel. And nobody is betting on the result.

President Febres has called an emergency session of Congress in Quito tomorrow to analyse the fragile state of the nation's democracy after his bizarre kidnapping last Friday by the Air Force Parachute Regiment.

The President was freed after being held for 11 hours at the Taura air base but the ransom paid was huge for Ecuadorian democracy: free-



President Febres of Ecuador, left, freed after agreeing to release a former Air Force chief.



General Frank Vargas Pazos, right, freed after agreeing to release a former Air Force chief.

dom for General Vargas, who had been detained since leading an air force rebellion 10 months earlier, and a written guarantee by Señor Febres that his abductors would not be disciplined. This levelled the score for

second surname means lamb) for having seemingly negotiated away Ecuadorian democracy during his humiliation at the Taura air base.

The rebels had also demanded his resignation. Although President Febres, a Christian Democrat, did not oblige, he is expected to face calls to quit when he faces a hostile opposition of centrist and Marxist parties, who form the majority in Congress.

President Febres, aged 55, was elected to a five-year term in August 1984. An engineer, he immediately set about trying to revive the crippled economy of one of South America's most under-developed countries through free-market policies which endeared him to the Reagan Administration. But the oil-dominated econ-

omy was hit by the world oil crisis and Señor Febres's popularity has been eroded steadily in the wake of mounting inflation, foreign debt, devaluation of the national currency and unemployment.

Yet President Reagan considers him a "model leader" for Latin America, and President Febres further boosted his right-wing credentials in Washington by breaking diplomatic relations with the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua in October 1985.

General Vargas, aged 53, is a former chief of the Air Force and of the joint armed forces command.

His rebellion in March was triggered by his allegations of corruption in the highest level of the armed forces, specifically that the Minister of Defence had accepted a bribe

over the purchase of an aircraft for the national airline and that the army chief had diverted defence funds to build a private house.

Both resigned as a result of the rebellion, but General Vargas was detained for insubordination.

Impetuous and hot-headed, he is regarded with suspicion by the Army and Navy, which remained loyal last week to the civilian Government, but still has many supporters within the Air Force and a certain following among sections of the public who admire his stand against corruption.

It is a measure of his power that President Febres was released only after General Vargas had been freed from an army base near Quito and flown by helicopter to the Taura base.

Former Israeli officers accused of arranging arms for Contra rebels

From Anne-Marie O'Connor of Reuters, Tegucigalpa

Former Israeli military officers living in Tegucigalpa helped to arrange secret Israeli arms shipments to US-backed Nicaraguan rebels, Honduran military sources claimed yesterday. The named Israelis denied the charges.

The Honduran sources, who spoke on the understanding that they not be named, said that a former Israeli officer now managing an agricultural company in Tegucigalpa had been the middleman for Israeli arms shipments to the Contras via Honduras since 1984. He had been assisted by an employee of an Israeli firm, International Security and Defence Systems (ISDS), operating in Honduras.

They identified Mr Emil Saada, part owner and manager of Acensa and Shemesh Agrotech, as the middleman, and his aide as Mr Yehuda Leitner, an ISDS employee.

Mr Saada denied the allegation. "That is a lie. I believe I am being scapegoated by arms dealers who want to damage my reputation."

Mr Leitner also denied any role in arms trafficking. He said he worked for Mr Saada in southern Honduras. "I'm not an arms trafficker. I'm a melon trafficker," he said.

But Mr Saada claimed that Mr Leitner was not on his payroll. "He doesn't work for me. He works for ISDS."

One large shipment to Honduras arranged by Israeli dealers arrived at Puerto Cortés in May 1985, and contained AK 47 and G 3 assault rifles, Sam 7 anti-aircraft rockets, ammunition and mortars, a rebel source and a Honduran military officer agreed.

It was for the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the largest rebel army in Honduras, according to the rebel source.

One Honduran military officer said that Honduran military had actively sought the aid of Israel as a private donor to the rebels after the US Congress refused to renew aid to the Contras in 1984. It also solicited help from Japan, Saudi Arabia and several South American nations.

He said that General Walter Lopez, the then military chief, ordered officers to draw up a list of nations that would be willing to give sustained support to the rebels or a one-shot arms grant "to get them out of Honduras."

NEW YORK: Mr Manucher Ghorbanifar, the Iranian arms dealer, met an official of

the National Security Council in an office in the White House grounds in 1985 to discuss arms sales to Iran, a US television network said yesterday (Reuters reports).

NBC News said that a report by the Senate Intelligence Committee investigating the arms sales indicated that Mr Ghorbanifar was in Washington in November 1985 to attend a meeting on planning the final stages of Israel's second arms shipment to Iran.

Quoting an source it would not name, NBC said that the meeting was held in a conference room of the Executive Office Building next door to the White House.

The Senate report said that Mr Yacov Nizirodi and Mr Al Schwimmer, Israeli arms dealers, and Mr Michael Leven, a National Security Council representative, also attended the meeting.

NBC said that by last August the CIA had its own Iranian contacts. White House memos described one of them as a personal representative of Iran's Speaker of the Parliament. A White House spokesman would not comment on the broadcast.

Shultz defends approach to Iran

From Michael Binyon, Washington

Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, yesterday defended his country's overtures to Iran, and said the Reagan Administration still had a vital interest in stopping the Iran-Iraq war and in persuading Iran to help in getting American hostages released.

The US regarded Iran as the intransigent party in the Gulf war and still wanted it to end without victor or vanquished. For this reason, President Reagan had sought to stop arms sales to Iran by the US and anyone else, but had stated his reasons why an exception was made.

Mr Shultz added that, although there had been a drop in activity against Americans, Iran was still a state that practised terrorism. There was strong evidence that it had a lot of control over what happened to the US hostages in Lebanon.

He said in a television interview that the US still expected Iran to use its in-

fluence to release them. But this did not mean the US should pay the Iranians for that. "I hope they're watching this programme," he added.

He disputed the contention by Mr Robert McFarlane, the former National Security Adviser, that the opening to Iran had been Israel's idea, and that Israel had determined US policy. "In the end it is not up to someone else to make our decisions for us."

"It's up to us to decide, and we have to decide... what we want to do and take responsibility for it. So we can't blame anybody else for it."

Mr Shultz refused to endorse publicly contentions made recently by Mr Elliott Abrams, the Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs, that if the Contra rebels were unable to dislodge the Sandinistas in Nicaragua, the US Marines would have to do so.

"We would have to think very carefully," he said. The problems that could occur if

the US backed off were "very serious", especially if the Nicaraguans spread their influence to Mexico. "But I'm not going to put my foot in that hole," he added, referring to the use of US military force.

Insisting he had known nothing about the diversion of Iran arms profits to the Contras, Mr Shultz stoutly defended US support for the Contras.

PANAMA CITY: Foreign ministers from eight Latin American countries yesterday met here Señor Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to try to pick up the pieces of the shattered Contadora peace plan for Central America (Alan Tomlinson writes).

The new peace effort does not seem to involve a fresh formula. The aim appears to be to persuade the leaders of Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Guatemala that the four-year-old peace talks are worth renewing.



A sheriff's deputy carrying a protester arrested yesterday at Cape Canaveral air force base in Florida, where more than 100 anti-nuclear protesters, led by the author and paediatrician Dr Benjamin Spock, were arrested when they invaded the base to demonstrate against Trident 2 nuclear missile testing. Police said about 3,000 protesters converged on the main gate leading to the base, chanting peace slogans, beating drums and waving placards.

Jewish backlash after stabbing of brothers

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

Police patrols in the Old City of Jerusalem were increased yesterday on Cabinet orders after the stabbing there on Saturday evening of two Jewish brothers.

They were stabbed from behind and their attackers escaped into streets leading towards the Jewish quarter. None of those who saw what had happened tried to help the brothers, who had to make their way on to the main road round the City walls before being spotted by a policeman. He called an ambulance when one collapsed.

The wounds did not cause serious injuries, but led to a series of attacks by Jews on Arabs, including a group released by police after questioning. One Arab was treated

after being beaten up, and two Jews were arrested.

Mr Yitzhak Olshan, father of the two victims, visited the scene and called for "a very harsh response" so that Jews would be able "at last to walk freely in all of Israel".

Rabbi Meir Kahane, leader of the extremist Kach party, has said that it would be understandable if a new Jewish "underground" arose to terrorize the Arab population out of the Old City.

A report of the incident was given to yesterday's Cabinet by Mr Haim Bar-Lev, the Police Minister, who said that none of the many witnesses had come forward. All five Arabs detained for questioning were released.

Reagan optimistic on arms reductions

From Michael Binyon
Washington

President Reagan said at the weekend that prospects for genuine arms reductions were better now than for years.

He attributed this to the defence build-up of his Administration over the last six years, and expected to Congress not to cut the defence budget for the next two years.

In his weekly radio address from Camp David, he said that he and Mr Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, had found "new areas of agreement" at the Reykjavik summit meeting. And in his talks last week with his chief arms negotiator, Mr Max Kampelman, the two had shared a "sense of anticipation" over the new round of arms talks in Geneva.

"We agreed that underlying these hopes for progress toward a lasting world peace... was the knowledge that at last the United States could once again deal with the Soviet Union from a position of strength," Mr Reagan said.

He insisted that only a sustained military build-up had made this possible. But continued progress could not be taken for granted, he added, referring to congressional calls for sharp cuts in the \$312-billion Pentagon budget for 1988. "I appeal to Congress... in the days ahead, let's work together to provide... defence funding that is both adequate and steady."

Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, said yesterday that the Geneva talks had got off to a good start. The negotiating groups had got down to business promptly, and the Russians had begun doing what the Americans had been pressing for — consolidating the achievements at the Reykjavik summit and deciding what differences remained.

Interviewed on television, he denied that any decision had been taken on deploying the Strategic Defence Initiative.

It was reported yesterday, however, that leading proponents of the Star Wars programme told Mr Reagan last month that the US could deploy an "initial" network of missile defences by 1994.

The Washington Post said that this vision was put forward by Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, and Mr Richard Perle, the assistant Secretary of State, as well as by General James Abrahamson, director of the SDI programme.

Kohl followers burnish appeal of Fatherland for young

From Richard Owen
Cologne

Amid the mirrors and mahogany of an elegant hotel under the twin Gothic spires of Cologne cathedral, a group of town elders sat in the dining room discussing the undeclared theme of this election campaign — the need to come to terms with Germany's past.

"The trouble with our youngsters is they have no idea of the price we have paid for the freedom and plenty they take for granted," one of the elders said vehemently. The others nodded in agreement.

West German newspapers complain that, because the economy is booming, voters have become complacent. "Twilight hangs over the political landscape of the federal republic," *Die Zeit* said in



Chancellor Helmut Kohl, the conservative leader, wooing West German women voters at an election meeting in Warburg organized by his Christian Democratic Party.

search of a role," Professor Michael Stürmer, the historian and political adviser to Herr Kohl says. "In 1987 this is still true — with the additional problem that the younger generation does not remember or understand how the evils of Nazism arose or what we had to do after the war to create a free Germany. And that is dangerous. Do not forget that most of Hitler's followers were under 30 — Nazism was a creation of the young."

National self-examination began in earnest in May 1985 when President von Weizsäcker — who as head of state is above the political battle — said in a remarkable speech on the 40th anniversary of VE Day that most Germans had known perfectly well what was

going on in Nazi Germany, including the atrocities against the Jews.

He called on his fellow-countrymen to repent and cleanse their consciences once and for all. Two years on, Herr Kohl is being accused by his opponents of taking a quite different line by telling Germans that they can put the Nazi period behind them and take a new pride in Germany without facing the past head on.

Professor Stürmer thinks this is an unfair charge. The Chancellor himself denied at a campaign press conference in Bonn that he had adopted a "nationalist" tone recently. The position of the Kohl camp is that, after 40 years of responsible membership of the EEC and Nato, West

Germany — one of the world's largest economic powers — has proved that Germans are not somehow naturally prone to totalitarianism or genocide and has earned the right to the respect of the world. There is even talk of establishing a German national museum to put the 12 years of the Third Reich in historical context.

But the way in which the new national self-confidence has been expressed in the campaign — especially by Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the leader of the Christian Social Union (CSU) in Bavaria — has led to the accusation that the conservatives are shifting to the right. It has also aroused alarm among foreign observers, including the Russians, the Israelis and some West Europeans.

Herr Strauss's emphasis is on the crimes committed against Germans, as well as by Germans, and on the need for strong German national identity and pride. Like Herr Kohl, he also emphasizes the long-term aim of German reunification, and accuses the SPD of planning to drop this goal from the West German constitution if they gain power.

In an assertion of Bonn's *Deutschland Politik*, the conservative leaders have attacked the SPD for failing to condemn East German repressions. In the same breath the CDU and CSU make liberal use of the emotive term "Fatherland" and remind voters that East Germans are "our brothers and sisters".

"The thousands of East German citizens who come to us as refugees gawp at our prosperity, our cars and our shops," Herr Kohl said at a recent rally. "But they are not poor cousins at the table of a rich uncle. They are as good Germans as we are and are part of the same nation." He was given an ovation.

Britain's role in drugs battle to be examined

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain's vital role in the international struggle against drug traffickers operating in the Caribbean is to come under scrutiny today at a high-level meeting in Jamaica.

Some 40 British ambassadors, high commissioners and Whitehall officials are to hold two days of talks under the chairmanship of Lady Young, Minister of State at the Foreign Office.

British envoys to seven independent Caribbean countries and six dependent territories, as well as Washington and Ottawa, will take part.

They are expected to assess the results of increased British aid and training in the Caribbean and closer co-operation with US authorities. British aid to Caribbean nations is equivalent to £7 per head of their populations, and a significant part of it is used to combat drugs.

The Turks and Caicos Islands, a British dependent territory in the West Indies, will receive close attention. Measures to prevent smugglers using the islands, often as a stopping point while carrying cocaine from Colombia to Miami, may be increased.

Whitehall, Washington and the islands' government entered into an agreement last September which gives US authorities access to banking and other information in the islands for drugs investigations. It was described at the time as "a significant weapon

in the fight against illegal drugs trafficking."

A little-noted clause said that if after nine months the three governments were satisfied that it was working, they would proceed to a wider law enforcement treaty.

Such a treaty for the Cayman Islands was signed in July. Few advance details of the Jamaica meeting have been released, but implementation of the clause could be on the cards.

The envoys will also examine the Caribbean regional security system, trade and aid and local co-operation.

The report of Mr Louis Blom-Cooper QC, the commissioner-appointed to investigate arson and corruption in the Turks and Caicos Islands, is likely to be discussed.

Plan to Europe: Britain is to press ministers from other European countries to bring in laws similar to recent British measures allowing the authorities to seize the assets of convicted drug dealers, as well as to agree to confiscate assets held in their countries by British drug dealers attempting to evade the laws here (Robin Oakley, Political Editor, writes).

Mr David Mellor, Minister of State at the Home Office, will tomorrow and Wednesday chair a ministerial conference of the Council of Europe's Pompidou group, which co-ordinates policy to combat drugs misuse.



WEST GERMAN ELECTIONS

a front-page article on the "slow pace" of the campaign. Not the least of the handicaps facing Herr Johannes Rau, the Social Democratic (SPD) leader, is the fact that few West Germans seem to feel any need for political change.

None the less, under the surface West German political

Rally calls for continued resistance to the Russians

Mujahidin groups reject Kabul ceasefire offer

From A Correspondent
Peshawar

The Islamic Unity of Mujahidin of Afghanistan, a seven-party alliance of rebel groups based in Pakistan, has firmly rejected the Kabul regime's offer of a ceasefire and national reconciliation.

The groups' leaders called for continuation of the struggle until "the total withdrawal of the Russian forces and establishment of an Islamic government in Afghanistan".

The rebels called the ceasefire offer deceptive and said it was "meant to pervert the Afghan issue in the minds of the world people".

The alliance, which claims to be the sole representative of the Afghan resistance movement, called all those who had accepted the terms of the ceasefire, which came into operation last Thursday, and who were prepared to return to Afghanistan to join the national reconciliation efforts, agents of Khad, the Afghan secret police, and the KGB.

The Mujahidin leaders also questioned the credentials of Dr Najib, the Afghan leader, in proposing the ceasefire. "Does the servant also have such authority?" the declaration asked, suggesting that the ceasefire announcement should have come from the Russians "as they are the aggressors".

The Mujahidin leaders said that, by proposing a coalition government, the Russians were trying to create conditions which would be "inconducive" for resistance and give them "an opportunity to secure their rule in Afghanistan".

Accepting the proposal for such a coalition government, they declared, would be tantamount to recognizing the right of intervention by the Russian forces.

The big rally of refugees from camps throughout the frontier provinces was the first of its kind. It was addressed by the heads of all seven groups.

The crowd listened silently to the speeches delivered in Pushto and Dari for more than four hours. Despite occasional slogans against the proposed settlement, the Geneva talks and the Soviet Union, the crowd appeared enthusiastic. Only Mr Gulbadin Hikmatyar, supposed to have the support of the biggest section of guerrillas, aroused a response from the crowd.



Afghan resistance leaders, flanked by bodyguards, waiting to address a rebel rally at Peshawar, left, and cavalymen standing watch under the banners of their political groups.



Khyber Pass road littered with the cost of Afghan conflict

From Christopher Walker
Jalalabad

The heavy military price the Soviet Union has paid, and may continue to pay, for its involvement in Afghanistan is much in evidence in this strategic border region, which, ironically, is one of those over which it claims its firmest control over the Muslim rebels.

On the first trip to the sub-tropical region by Western correspondents allowed since civil war broke out in 1978, we saw countless flags flying over the graves of Afghan soldiers killed in the fighting, the graveyard of scores of Soviet vehicles wrecked in ambushes, and a tank being towed back to base after having struck a landmine.

Further evidence of the grave security problems imposed by the guerrillas was seen along the 30-mile post-holed route towards the foothills of the Khyber Pass — bullet scars on almost every building offering cover, the burst-out remains of a Soviet

troop carrier close to a 19th-century frontier fort, and strict orders for our buses not to go within 250 yards of military patrols.

The number of teenagers carrying Kalashnikov rifles, the unease of officials, and a prisoner lying on the road behind an Afghan tank with

● Every night since the ceasefire was declared... there has been shooting ●

his hands behind his head were all reminders of a situation which many of us had witnessed earlier in Lebanon and other so-called "dirty wars".

Even though the Muslim fighters — who, even as our trip was under way, announced their intention to fight on — are equipped with sophisticated anti-aircraft missiles, we were introduced to one grained "defender of the revolution" who was guarding a Soviet-style

collective farm with a pre-First World War British bolt-action rifle.

Looking some 20 years older than his claimed age of 50, the grey-bearded Alim Khan was one of 700 employees out of 5,000 on the sprawling olive farm on the rugged approaches to the Khyber Pass who are now carrying arms to try to defend the property against guerrilla incursions.

Disregarding the platitudes of the farm chairman, who claimed that there had been no rebel attacks for nearly two years, Mr Khan, leaning proudly on his museum piece, disclosed that every night since the ceasefire was declared on January 15 there had been shooting.

Much more significant for the future than the grim evidence of Soviet losses on the ground was the proof of the mounting difficulties they are facing in the air, following the US Administration's decision last spring to supply the rebels

with deadly heat-seeking Stinger missiles.

Although no Afghan Government official would admit it, well-placed Western security sources said that, because of the guerrillas' new missile capability, civilian pilots of Bakhtar Afghan Airlines had flatly refused to take any flights into Jalalabad since November 29.

Our unlikely party of some 40 journalists and a delegation of foreign revolutionaries on a trip in support of the Communist Government, was flown in four Antonov 26 military transport planes. As each took off from Kabul airport, two Soviet helicopter gunships hovered uncomfortably overhead, firing flares as decoys.

Inside the planes it was easy to sympathize with the unhappy lot of the tens of thousands of Soviet troops stationed in Afghanistan. The cumbersome aircraft spent most of what should have been a short flight spiralling upwards to cut to a minimum the amount of time it had to spend

at low altitudes over the mountains where the guerrillas are based.

While the Afghan officials on board played furiously with their worry beads, the Western journalists tried to forget that any hit would come from the most up-to-date Western military technology. "I wish

● It is impossible ever to envisage a final Soviet airlift out of the quagmire ●

that I did not know that your British Blowpipe was so damned effective," said one German who had earlier seen one of the captured British-made missiles exhibited by the Afghan Foreign Ministry.

At Jalalabad's barren airport, the heavy camouflage netting draped over the conning-tower and the regulation flak jackets worn by the Soviet troops (though not by the Afghans) on nervous guard, were a reminder of the

continuing threat which the guerrillas now pose. Jalalabad is the nearest Afghan town to their main Pakistani base at Peshawar, where at a rally on Saturday they pledged to continue the civil war.

We were not allowed to talk to the efficient-looking Soviet helicopter pilots who bravely provided the decoys, and who mount vital tree-top patrols to spot newly erected guerrilla positions. "After Chernobyl, where the helicopter men took the brunt of the attempt to dampen the fourth reactor, it has been a bad time for them," one Western observer said.

The importance of the Soviet Mi 8 and Mi 24 helicopters here has provided the one great similarity between the Afghan and Vietnam wars.

"Because of the proximity of Afghanistan to the Soviet Union, it is impossible ever to envisage a final Soviet airlift out of the quagmire here," one Western diplomat said. "That is why the Kremlin is so anxious to rustle up an acceptable political settlement."

Spain may pip UK for top job in Strasbourg

From Richard Owen
Brussels

Tomorrow's election of a new president of the European Parliament is turning into a close contest, and Sir Henry Plumb, the leader of Conservative European MPs, may be pipped at the post by his Socialist rival, even though the centre-right has a majority in the Strasbourg chamber, MEPs said at the weekend.

A successful bid for the presidency by Sir Henry, who has been campaigning for months, would give Britain a higher EEC profile.

The Parliament, which sits at Strasbourg one week in four and holds committee sessions in Brussels the rest of the time, has been given greater powers under the EEC reforms enshrined in the Single European Act.

The Parliament's president — currently M Pierre Pflimlin of France — plays an important role in EEC affairs. Tory Euro-MPs argue that Sir Henry, the widely liked and respected former leader of the National Farmers' Union, would give the Parliament greater dignity and weight. With his bluff manner he would also restrain its more irresponsible members.

His handicaps, which are being exploited by his Socialist opponent, Senor Enrique Baron Crespo of Spain, include his lack of command of continental languages and his association in the minds of MEPs with Mrs Thatcher.

Senor Baron, who at 42 is much younger than Sir Henry, aged 61, has run an effective campaign, issuing a glossy brochure on his programme for a united Europe.

M Pflimlin is retiring on the eve of his 80th birthday.



Sir Henry Plumb: facing a Socialist challenge

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THE ARTS

Satisfied ambition

The image of a sequin-clad Miss Cilla Black standing, arms outstretched, on a dramatically lit stage is now part of this country's shared consciousness. Her formula over two decades remains unchanged and the Babs Bunny grin, yodel of a voice and well-calculated impudence have stood her in good stead. Now cast as the Great Provider, she has swapped the role of cupid on *Blind Date* for a stint as best-of-friendship on *Surprise, Surprise* (LWT). Give her anyone who plays the fool and she can do great things.

The real stars of this show are the researchers who manage to supply Cilla with her fodder. This fourth series

TELEVISION

kicked off with Donald Wilson from Clapham, who emerged triumphantly from the studio audience to receive the object of his desire — a pair of giant rubber hands. From that moment on he was happy as a sandboy, standing up and waving like a mutated cheerleader. Then there was Janet Pennington, who obviously had once remarked that she would like to drive her car through a shop window, and ended up doing just that in front of several million viewers.

This highly regimented display of exhibitionism was only tolerable if you were in the mood for both voyeurism and embarrassment but, whatever your own proclivities, Cilla Black undeniably knows what is expected. Her Pied Piper performance, as she led the brass band and grinning population of the town of Stallybridge in a rousing rendition of "The Banner Man", confirmed that she will be doing exactly this for at least the next twenty years.

Joanna Whalley, never off screen for long, was back with her corrupting dark eyes in last night's *Will You Love Me Tomorrow* (BBC2). As a child murderer on the run with her friend Debbie (Tilly Vosburgh), she discovered the charms of the sea, love, sex and Bacardi and Coke but, apart from Debbie's world-weary stoop, not a minute of all this was remotely convincing.

Alexandra Shulman

Anger is still the dominant force

The eminent American author James Baldwin is in London for the British premiere of his play *The Amen Corner*, opening at the Tricycle tomorrow, his famous rage at the Establishment burning even now: interview by Alan Franks

It is perhaps strange that James Baldwin, the prolific black American novelist and polemicist, has written only two plays in a career spanning more than 30 years. One of them, *The Amen Corner*, receives its first British production, at Kilburn's Tricycle Theatre, opening tomorrow. Baldwin arrived in London last week to watch the rehearsals in progress, and, when you ask him why there has been no more drama in his output, there comes a reply still brimming with the anger he has always so rebuffed for the way in which his native America organizes its racial affairs.

The reason is quite simply the structure of theatre in the States. Even nowadays a quote-unquote serious black play is still a rarity, because it is seen as a commercial risk. Writers, actors and directors — they are all victims of this. In the 1960s, like with so many other things, there seemed the possibility that it would change. In culture in general and in theatre in particular there was a clear shift in the emotional and political climate. Followed by the backlash that so often happens, so that now it's back to business as usual.

At 62, and not in the best of health, Baldwin remains that slightly puffed-up, knowing expression which seems to have been made slightly less incongruous by the passage of years. He admits to being flattered at the

interest shown in his play by the Tricycle's director Anton Phillips, and has clearly enjoyed the Caribbean Theatre Group's interpretation.

But the anger reasserts itself quickly as the dominant force in his conversation, for he has not yet finished discussing the state of American theatre. "Broadway is not theatre. It's just carnival. Mainly musicals and minstrel shows and all that. Yes, I would have worked in a black theatre if there had been one, but there never was. Now, I may be wrong, but I have this belief that managers of theatres are afraid, probably unconsciously so, of having blacks and whites in the same theatre. If you told them so, they would almost certainly deny it. But I think there is this aspect of their racial fear... the intimacy suggested by having blacks and whites sharing an evening in the theatre."

There are further reasons why the author of such celebrated tracts of fictional prose as *Giovanni's Room* and *Another Country* is not a more seasoned dramatist, and he explains them in these terms: "It all has to do with the differences between the drama business and the publishing business. To take a chance on a novel generally costs far less than to take a chance on a play. Then there is the other important point that a novel is — I'm not quite sure how to describe it — it's there. It's a presence, a reality, in a way which a play is not."



Baldwin: "What you believe is what you do: there is a sense in which everything you do is political"

The Amen Corner tells the story of a woman preacher in Harlem during the 1950s, whose husband reappears in her life after 10 years of estrangement. It is both a study of the woman's motives for espousing the church and, on a broader canvas, of American society's relationship with its own religion, a relationship which Baldwin believes is frequently dishonest.

"I would not say that *The Amen Corner* is a political work, although there is a sense in which everything you do is political; it is more an attempt to examine the nature of belief. I've not really changed my views during the 30 years since I wrote it. The church should be there to help us learn about how we can be free of a certain fear. People call that a fear of death, but in reality it's a fear of life."

Baldwin concedes that, if one had to identify the present state of his religious politics, it would have a good deal in common with those of the so-called liberation theologians of Latin America. While he explains himself, there are clear echoes of all those utterances of his during the first bloom of the American Civil Rights movement, which earned him the somewhat glib title of prophet and visionary: "What you believe is what you do. Politics are concerned with one thing and one thing alone — that

is, to guarantee the power of the state. All else is secondary, and that includes the well-being of the citizen."

"You asked me about my anger. No, I'm not as angry now as I was then. If I were 30 years younger, I would be angry in a different way. That is to say, my rage would have been fuelled by disappointment."

There is one fresh, final upsurge of that rage as he addresses himself to the question of the government in the country which he is now visiting. "I think Mrs Thatcher is a calamity. Like Reagan. They both represent a deluded, an optimistic notion of history. This is not the 19th century. The political perceptions of that period are obsolete. You cannot deal with Nicaragua or any of your own former colonies as you could when you were an undisputed world power. Quite apart from the morality of the case, it's just plain inefficient."

After the opening of *The Amen Corner*, Baldwin returns to his home in Nice, where he has been writing as busily as ever. One of his projects, strange to relate, is a new play, which will be performed in Philadelphia at the end of the year. It is set in France and is, in Baldwin's words, a study of exile in various forms. From the expression on his face as he describes it, the question of whether the work has an autobiographical element need not even be posed.

Hard to mind

Make an appeal for starving Africans or maybe cancer research, and the money pours in. Try and raise some cash for mental illness and you would do better organizing a benefit at Old Trafford for Myra Hindley. In fact, we seem to live in a society dedicated to aggravating the condition of the mentally ill and their carers. Local health authorities make eager plans to demolish the old Victorian asylums — architectural first cousins to the prisons, maybe, but for many patients long-standing homes — so as to sell the land to developers while failing utterly to ensure that other facilities are available in advance.

Of course, no one knows exactly what other facilities would do a bad job better. But this is only one aspect of a

and a burden to her relatives, that it is they who have the problem (of finding her behaviour intolerable) not she — surely there is something deeply chilling about that. And then what about those who are faced with, say, a suicidal son or one who offers violence and abuse when not lying inert on his bed — what should they do when hospitals refuse admission on the grounds that the patient declines treatment and cannot be compelled? Of course, as Mr Heginbotham says, patients' rights must be protected, but what happens when they lose their judgement? And what about the rights of families? It was a serious lapse in an important programme that these and other views were not better represented.

Children in care is another thorny subject and one of which we hear a good deal more than mental illness, although the prognosis for such children often sounds as gloomy as it does for the demented.

All the more reason, then, to welcome Secret Life at Southdowns (Radio 4, Wednesday). Nigel Farrell, that adept maker of mini-features for *Loose Ends*, had put together this portrait of life in a children's home in Hampshire and it radiated good nature, optimism, practical common sense and affection. Children sent to Southdowns, I should say, stand a more than even chance of making it into a settled adult life, despite the humiliating problems often created for them by their parents. One boy met his mother for the first time in his life and was ashamed to find her such a slut; yet he could talk about his appointment with remarkable balance and dignity.

On the basis of part one and some dipping into tonight's and Friday's programmes, I do recommend Box on the Ear (Radio 3), three sharp, extended sketches by Christopher Hope, Janet Suzman and Nigel Hawthorne play the parts throughout, and Saturday's opening saw them as sheep and shepherd respectively in a television sheepdog trial. The sheep was one of those determined to use nationwide coverage to demonstrate its opposition to authority; the dog, dedicated to law and order, finally lost its temper and the recalcitrant sheep its life.

David Wade

Lurid domestic tyranny

THEATRE

The House of Bernarda Alba

Crowned with awards and praise during its sell-out run at the Lyric, Hammersmith (where it was reviewed by Irving Wardle), Lorca's last play sails majestically into the West End, to Shaftesbury Avenue no less, on the face of it an unlikely mooring for a tragedy of Spanish sexual envy and repression.

Lorca's obsessive concern and sympathy for the underdog — more precisely, the underbitch, the tormented female — is here distributed across the five tyrannized daughters of the fearful Widow Alba. To a lesser, mysterious degree her victims include her own mad mother, locked in an upper room from which she makes occasional forays, with unexplained, symbolic ease, babbling dreams of marriage. In this production Patricia Hayes makes her second entry wearing what appears to be a garnet nose of her granddaughters will ever wear.

In Bernarda Alba's relentless crushing of her daughters' lust for life, as well as in her hypocrisy, prurience and greed, it is possible to read a warning vision of Fascist



Glenda Jackson dominating as the terrible Widow Alba

Spain. Less persuasive is the argument that in this household we can see the elemental struggles of all humankind.

The curtain rises on Ezio Frigerio's vast whitewashed wall, pierced with small barred windows, and thrusting forward to reduce the acting area and emphasize the inmates' physical imprisonment. Bernarda, no less than her stricken daughters, inhabits a fortress within which all life withers. Lorca's images of vitality exist the other side of the barrier: the unseen lover at the window, the harvesters singing on their way to the open fields, the hot stallion locked in his stable and kicking at the wall.

Try as we may to retain a sober face, this last comes across as almost too symbolic a symbol. Simply to have

registered this response indicates that Nuria Espert's direction has not achieved, using British actresses, the oppressive, entrapping, inevitable doom that curves over the play, from its first scene at the father's funeral to the suicide of the youngest daughter that puts paid to any lingering hope of release.

The production is arresting in such details as the daughters' betrayal of desire on hearing the harvesters' shouts slacken and hands restlessly caress the lace that should adorn a bridal sheet. But, most surprisingly, the reality of their powerlessness is absent. Julie Legrand's engaged daughter flinches from her terrible mother — Glenda Jackson, ramrod stiff, grasping her ebony cane more for attack than support — and Deborah Findlay's venomous hunchback creeps by the wall. But one of Miss Jackson's most revealing moments comes when she is briefly alone and cases back against her upright chair, no longer the witch but a woman.

And in the revealing scene with Joan Plowright's early, sharp-eyed servant it is an odd decision to turn Miss Jackson's back to the audience so that we see all too little of her reaction to the whispered gossip of other women's behaviour in the olive groves. It is a lost chance to mark the sexual hypocrisy that underlies the play.

Jeremy Kingston

The London Sinfonietta's educational activities were justly trumpeted here the other day in Stephen Pettin's interview with Michael Vyner: they do a little at least to combat the terrible failure of our schools to open people into the culture they must inherit. But sadly the first evening in this "Response" weekend was one-sided, since the children due to take part, as performers and as audience, were snowed-out in Kent. That left the hall half-empty, and an hour wholly empty when children should have been singing what they had made of choral pieces by Messiaen, Xenakis, Stockhausen and Birtwistle.

There was, however, the professional display of the same works from the London Sinfonietta Voices, and a so-called moment of young music-making in an extract from Stockhausen's *Stimmung*.

To date the greater part of the Lindsay Quartet's reputation has been founded on their recordings of Bartók and Beethoven. Now they are turning their attention to Schubert, whose music should elicit from them some fine and sympathetic performances.

Two of Schubert's mature quartets, the A minor, D844, and *Death and the Maiden*, made up the main part of the programme. The latter of these, in particular, shows the composer reaching out towards a new and unsettling means of expression: phrase-lengths are uneven and the harmony often fails to move

CONCERTS

London Sinfonietta Voices

Elizabeth Hall

Stimmung given by 29 college and polytechnic students. The sound of them, their freshness undiminished by their individual microphones and all blending in natural consonance, was an assault of sensuous harmony. But, though they had been trained in the nasal accentuation of harmonies that the piece requires, they could hardly be expected to create the cosy kinship of humour, ritual and exchange that gives *Stimmung* its character: that was to come later, in a longer segment sung by the professionals (though again, the work's character

Lindsay Quartet

Wigmore Hall

in the way the ear expects. The stressful, darker side of this music might have been more strongly projected. Other groups have certainly maintained a higher degree of tension in the outer movements of the *Death and the Maiden* Quartet, and the stark extremes of dynamics, so reminiscent of the piano sonatas, ask for more violent contrasts. Instead the Lindsay Quartet chose a softer, more varied and intimate style.

depends also and crucially on its length). Perhaps, like the Kent children, the London students could have been encouraged to develop their own exercises out of the Stockhausen.

Afterwards Terry Edwards directed the Sinfonietta Voices in Birtwistle's *On the Sheer Threshold of the Night*, which creates drama of the rhythm of a dripping tap and here had a tremendous dynamic range as well as a ravishingly frenzied soprano solo from Sarah Leonard. A cruder nocturne, Xenakis's *Nuits*, was almost destroyed by the portentous reading of the dedication to political prisoners and by the crass notion of using a follow-spot to suggest a searchlight. Presumably those tricks were added because the more receptive part of the audience was not going to show, but they were still unnecessary.

Paul Griffiths

These four players have the ability, essential for all chamber groups, to breathe the music they play as one body. The slow movements of both works found them at their best, that of the later quartet rising to an impassioned climax that grew with complete conviction from what had gone before.

The recital opened with the *Quartets*, D703. This may remain a fragment, but it is vintage Schubert and the Lindsay Quartet established their credentials with the leader's well-judged rubato in its opening bars.

Richard Fairman

LS/Masson

Elizabeth Hall

The second evening of the London Sinfonietta's "Response" weekend, unlike most events in this bustling schedule, was presented in conventional concert format. Nevertheless, there was a touch of cunning about its assembly. Two works by Messiaen and two by Birtwistle were paired so that the evening moved from comparatively accessible scores towards examples of each composer at his most dazzlingly idiosyncratic.

The difference between Messiaen's *Oiseaux exotiques* and his later *Couleurs de la cité céleste* is one of degree in the composer's revelation of his own Christian cosmological credo. *Oiseaux* is by no means simply a jubilant catalogue of bird-song. By demonstrating that the profuse beauties of nature (the birds) are intimately woven into the minute and logical organization of the natural world (symbolized by the rich complexity of the rhythms) Messiaen is expressing his belief in the pre-ordained orderliness of that world.

In *Couleurs* the same musical tools are present but the philosophical scheme is extended. If a Creator has ordered each natural beauty, man's task (as an artist) is to re-fashion it in the Creator's own image: as a depiction of the Celestial City, in this case. Thus the work also incorporates the Christian paradox



Olivier Messiaen: revelation of a cosmological credo

that man's free will (his power to compose) co-exists alongside his ultimate dependence on divine providence (the composer's inevitable reliance on pre-existing acoustical phenomena).

Diego Masson directed a virtuoso, if rather clinical, performance of *Oiseaux* and an account of *Couleurs* that gave full weight to the music's awesome blocks of sound and portentous silences. Paul Crossley played the daunting piano parts admirably. The progression in Birtwistle, from the more or less clear-cut textural and rhythmic juxtapositions of *Silbury Air* to the cryptic organization of shifting instrumental alliances in *Secret Theatre*, was projected with equal dedication by these superb players. Moreover, the chance for brilliant soloistic display in *Secret Theatre* was often seized with stunning flair.

Richard Morrison

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SPECTRUM

The dying pains of freedom



The Aids epidemic in the United States is the biggest in the Western world, dwarfing the crisis in Britain. This week Norman Fowler, Social Services Secretary (left),

is in America to learn how the battle against the disease is being waged. His mission starts today in San Francisco, the "gay capital of the world", from where Thomson Prentice begins a two-part series on a frightened nation

Time has almost run out for Jack Townsend. In the last three years, 15 of his friends have died from Aids and he, too, is doomed. For him, as for huge numbers of others, the gay American dream has become a nightmare.

Only five years ago, San Francisco celebrated its title of gay capital of the world. Today the party is over and its sunlit streets and uninhibited ways are overshadowed by a devastating epidemic that so far has taken more than 1,600 young lives and will inevitably claim many thousands more.

By last week there had been about 2,820 cases of Aids in a city whose population is 685,000. The incidence of the disease here is the highest in the United States. Only New York, with a population more than 10 times as big, has had more cases.

More than half of San Francisco's homosexual population of around 100,000 are believed to be carrying the Aids virus. At least half of them may perish as a result. The most conservative medical estimate is

'Crazy days are over. We've learnt the hard way'

that 15,000 will contract the disease and die within the next few years. Health Department officials expect to treat 25,000 with Aids-related conditions in the coming year.

Every day there are at least two more deaths and three new cases. Doctors are bracing themselves for a second wave of the epidemic. With the active participation of Mayor Dianne Feinstein, San Francisco health and social services departments have in recent years launched a series of policies and programmes to provide comprehensive care and Aids education in the city.

The current publicity campaign is limited to newspapers, plus posters and leaflets in health centres, public offices and doctors' waiting rooms. There are no TV commercials — the cost is seen as too high and local stations have broadcast public service announcements — and no huge

warnings like those now seen on bill-boards in British streets.

The campaign has always been targeted mainly at the gay population. The current campaign for the general public is aimed at dispelling myths. "Some people think you can catch Aids from a glass: you can't," says one poster. "Fight the fear with the facts," says another. Doctors have resisted moves to introduce an exchange system for drug addicts' needles. Instead, newspaper and poster adverts show addicts how to sterilize their needles with bleach. Most San Franciscans believe the authorities have provided the best possible resources but individuals still believe that the disease is confined almost totally to homosexuals and do not believe that they themselves are at risk.

How San Francisco is coping with this human tragedy and what can be learnt from it are questions that have brought Norman Fowler and a team of advisers to the city today. The answers that he takes home may profoundly affect the way Britain faces up to the epidemic on its own doorstep.

Aids is not only a disease of homosexuals. As the government education campaign strives to emphasize, every one is at risk. Growing numbers of heterosexual men, women and their babies are now developing the symptoms.

But in San Francisco the disease has taken its heaviest toll by far among the gay community. As Mr Fowler will quickly discover here, it is that community, helped by huge medical and educational resources, which can offer the best examples of how Aids can be fought and perhaps controlled.

Jack Townsend is such an example. He is a typical product of Castro, the city's almost exclusively gay district. It is where the gay revolution began in the early 1970s, changing the lives and attitudes of millions around the world. Its centre is Castro Street, an extraordinary boulevard where there have been no taboos and where the eccentric, the outlandish, the outrageous and the bizarre have been not merely accepted but celebrated for more than a decade.

Here, gays from all over the United States and many European cities have migrated to find the freedoms denied them elsewhere. Predominantly young, white and



City's fight for survival: San Francisco's gays demonstrate for more financial support to combat the devastating effect of the Aids epidemic

middle class, they have settled into the surrounding streets of gentrified 19th-century houses and apartment blocks, opening gay estate agencies, gay legal firms, gay bars, cafes and clubs. They publish and buy gay newspapers, attend gay churches and elect gay politicians. There is a society with its own rules run for itself by itself.

But today the Castro district is no longer the place where anything goes. Rather, it is where anything went. The notorious bath-houses have been closed because of the promiscuity they encouraged. Many gay sex clubs have also gone and although gay contact magazines are still crowded with lurid personal ads, many of them are now for men seeking "healthy safe sex" partners.

The Aids epidemic has changed everything probably for ever and another revolution is now under way. "The crazy days are over," says Jack Townsend. "We have learnt the hard way that a sexual free-for-all is a killer. By changing our behaviour, by learning how to protect ourselves, we have slowed down the spread of this disease and reduced the risks for everyone, not just the gay population."

"We have discovered that we have a crucial part to play in fighting Aids. That discovery has not saved my life but it has changed it. It's too late for me but there is still time to help others."

Jack Townsend is part of a unique network that has made San Francisco a model for Aids advice, education and prevention. The

city is making formidable strides towards checking the epidemic. Jack is a volunteer worker at the city's Aids Foundation, one of many well-organized and publicly-funded groups which provide free counselling.

The foundation, which Norman Fowler will visit tomorrow, operates from the fourth floor of an old office building in a dog-eared area of the city. Amid frenetic activity it produces vast amounts of leaflets, brochures, posters and educational videos aimed at every section of the population, as well as for Aids sufferers, their friends and families. Many of its volunteers are self-styled PWAs — People With Aids.

Jack Townsend, 40, is a well-educated, talented businessman

who was told he had Aids two years ago. He has been in hospital more often than he can remember. His body is wasted by the disease, his clothes hang loose from his thin shoulders. He doesn't have much longer and it shows, and he knows it.

"I had been sick for a year, losing an awful lot of weight, before the doctors told me I had Aids. It was no big surprise by then. I had had one faithful relationship for 13 years and then he died from a heart attack. I went loose and fooled around in the Castro for a year and got infected. The diagnosis was like finding myself up against the Berlin Wall. You think you're immortal, then somebody tells you you're not."

"I couldn't get over the fact that



'It's too late for me but there is still time to help others'
Jack Townsend

I wasn't going any further in life, that this was all there would be to it. For the next year I hid from the world. I changed my address, took the phone out, and isolated myself. It was a kind of suicide. You know you're dying, so you start to behave as if you'd already gone."

The Aids foundation couldn't save Jack's life but it has given it some meaning again. "It has given me a sense of self-worth. They have turned me from being a quitter to being a fighter and I'm going to fight until I die."

"I don't see myself as a very strong person but if I can go through all that I have, physically and emotionally, and still bounce back, then anyone can. So I try to help other people, try to get them out of their sick-bed and into the sunlight. I take calls on a hotline from gays and straight people, men and women, who are all very anxious and I pass on the advice and information that has been developed here. Aids is a truly terrible disease but people who have it aren't ogres. We need to give and take love like anyone else. Whenever time I've got left I want to use, telling people how to protect themselves."

Dr George Rutherford, medical director of the Aids office at the San Francisco Department of Health, says: "There is no doubt that most gays here have dramatically modified their sexual behaviour and reduced the spread of Aids. They have given sexual partners and have adopted safer sex practices. As a community they have responded very well to public education. If we could get a similar response from the rest of the population we could be really making an impact on this epidemic."

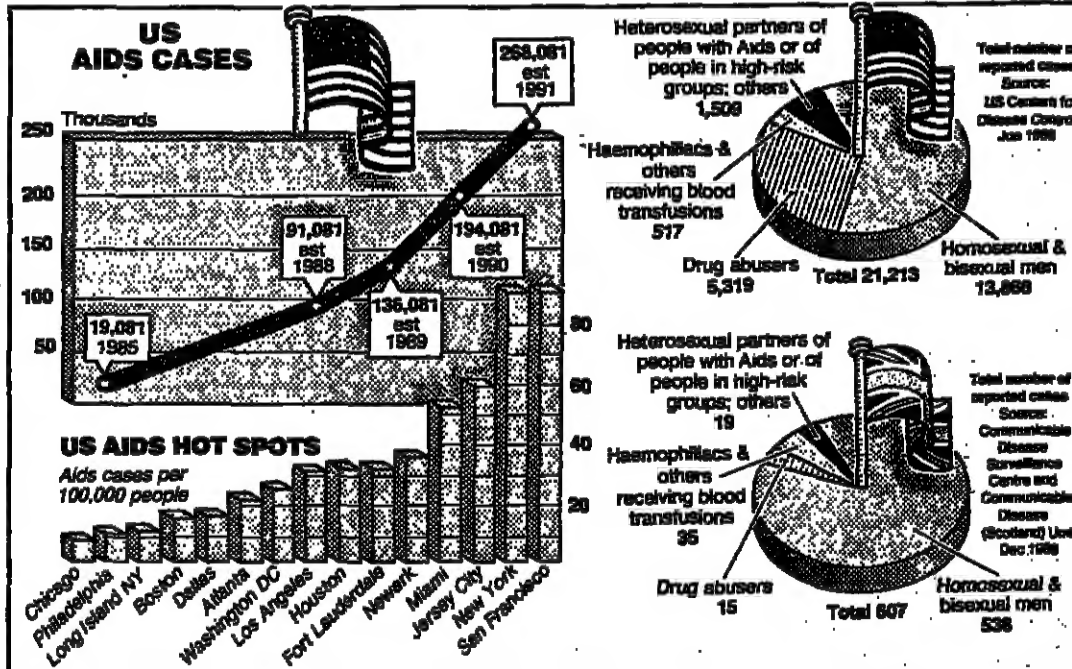
"But that's going to be very difficult. Most people still don't believe. Aids is their problem. Unfortunately, they're wrong."

TOMORROW

Survival pack:
What answers will Norman Fowler bring back from Bay City?

THE GRIM FACTS

More than 1.5 million people in the United States are infected with the Aids virus, according to official estimates, and by the beginning of this year 29,000 Americans had contracted the disease. Of those, 15,757 had died. The figures dwarf the epidemic in Britain where 610 cases, including 293 deaths, had been reported by December 31. Up to 100,000 others may be carrying the Aids virus. It is predicted that by 1991, at least 270,000 people will have caught Aids in America, with 179,000 deaths. By then, heterosexual cases will have increased ten-fold to 23,000 with babies born with the disease. New York is America's worst hit city, with 8,681 cases since 1981, 4,914 of whom have died. San Francisco reported 2,760 cases, including 1,688 deaths by the end of 1986. The disease is now the third most common cause of death in the city after heart disease and cancer.



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WHEN YOU NEED US WE'LL BE LISTENING

When Britain went down with a cold

Forty years ago this week the country succumbed to a cold spell that seemed as if it would never thaw

The present severe cold spell, coming in mid-January after a relatively mild few months — and set to continue in the East and South — will have reminded many people of the terrible winter that Britain endured exactly 40 years ago.

The winter of 1947 combined an extraordinary set of meteorological extremes with the particular economic vulnerability of a country emerging from six years of war. The winter was not the coldest on record — that of 1962/63 was markedly worse — but it did produce a seven-week cold spell, which included the coldest February in at least 300 years and unparalleled snowfall.

The early part of the winter was mild and the severe weather did not start in earnest until January 23, but then it made up for lost time. In spite of a slight easing in early February, much of the country was snow-covered until well into March. The cold was so intense that by February 20 the Dover-Ostend ferry was suspended because of pack-ice off the Belgian coast.

As well as several bouts of prolonged snowfall, the strong easterly winds brought heavy snow showers most days. To make matters worse it was exceptionally gloomy — Kew recorded 20 consecutive days with no sunshine in February. When the thaw came in mid-March it was combined with incessant rains, which produced record floods in southern England.

The seeds of the economic



Plunged into darkness: forced to shave by candlelight

crisis had been sown much earlier. Throughout the war investment in electricity generating plant and the coal mines had been insufficient to meet the post-war rise in economic activity. At a time when Britain relied upon coal to meet 90 per cent of its energy needs, power cuts were already common and fuel stocks low.

All these problems were made worse for the electricity supply industry by the public response to the coal shortages — they bought electric fires in vast numbers. In 1946 the monthly purchase of these fires was equal to the total increase in generating capacity in the whole year.

By the end of 1946, coal stocks were down to four weeks' supply. A week-long transport dispute in mid-January made matters worse, so that when the cold weather came there was neither the generating capacity nor the fuel to meet demand. The crunch came on February 5

when Harold Hobson, the chairman of the Central Electricity Board, informed the Minister of Fuel and Power, Emmanuel Shinwell, that the flow of coal to London and the South-east had stopped and supplies of electricity would cease within a week, and that the situation was nearly as bad in central and north-western England.

On Friday February 7, Mr Shinwell informed a startled House of Commons that, to avoid complete disaster, from February 10 power cuts would be imposed. The ban extended to all industrial electricity use in the South-east, the Midlands and the North-west, with the exception of essential industries and to protect plant. In addition, all domestic and commercial use was prohibited between the hours of 9am and midnight, and 2pm and 4pm. On the 13th the domestic and commercial restrictions were extended to the entire country.

All forms of life were affected. The BBC cut broadcasting to a single service for

much of the day and stopped the Third Programme altogether. The shortage of newsprint led to the stoppage of all journals and periodicals, but not newspapers. The Times on February 19 took the unprecedented step of publishing a cartoon commenting on Mr Shinwell's performance — The Coalman's Round — which would otherwise have appeared in Punch.

The industrial restrictions lasted for two weeks in the Midlands and for three weeks in the South-east and North-west, by which time heroic efforts to move coal around the country had eased the problems. The immediate economic impact was dramatic, with a 25 per cent reduction in the index of production for February compared with adjacent months.

Even more disastrous was the effect on agriculture. The huge snowfalls wreaked havoc on hill farms with total losses of sheep running to some four million animals — 20 per cent

of the total of the flocks in Britain. Subsequent rain and floods led to a disastrously late planting season and pitifully low crop yields.

Despite the prompt recovery of industry, the longer term economic effects were more deep seated. The estimated cost in lost exports was £200 million, which helped to swell the current account deficit for the year to £630 million. It was followed by the toughest budget of the post-war Labour government and foreshadowed the days of austerity imposed by Sir Stafford Cripps, the then Chancellor of the Exchequer.

However, memories of the awful winter faded rapidly; the wet spring was followed by a glorious summer and outdoor sports thrived as never before or since. In the balmy July days of Compton and Edrich, the only reminders of the arctic weather were fast-melting snow banks high in the Cotswolds.

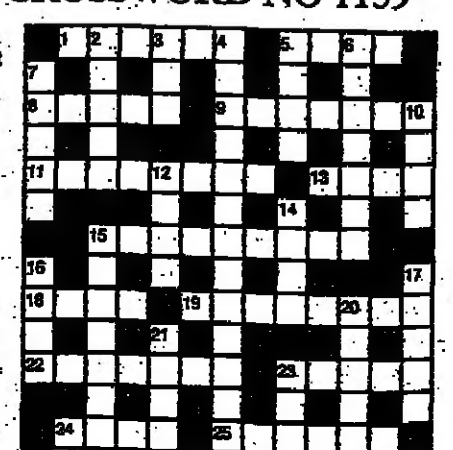
W.J. Burroughs

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CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1159

- ACROSS**
- 1 Playwright's output (6)
 - 2 Eddo plant (4)
 - 3 Indian money unit (5)
 - 4 Turkish empire (7)
 - 5 Portico (8)
 - 6 In addition (4)
 - 7 Overalls (9)
 - 8 Candle cord (4)
 - 9 Discouraged (8)
 - 10 Frenziedly violent (7)
 - 11 Smit (5)
 - 12 Among (4)
 - 13 Touchy (6)

- DOWN**
- 1 Frolic (5)
 - 2 Anger (3)
 - 3 Murdered archbishop saint (6,1,6)
 - 4 Part-mummed (4)
 - 5 Remus's twin (7)
 - 6 Yearn for (5)



- 10 Wine bouquet (4)
- 12 Socially not acceptable (3,1)
- 14 Gela (4)
- 15 Propensity (7)
- 16 Cleaning pad (4)
- 17 Take over (5)
- 18 Nazi dictatorship (9)
- 21 Act (4)
- 23 Groan (3)

MONDAY PAGE

A cry to break the silence

With Terry Waite
back in the Middle
East, Diana Geddes
talks to a French
hostage's wife, for
whom uncertainty
and anguish have
become a way of life

For the second year running, Joelle Kauffmann was spending Christmas in Beirut, to be as close as possible to her journalist husband, Jean-Paul, kidnapped in May 1985 by pro-Iranian Muslim extremists.

She was alone in her hotel. Suddenly, a telephone call came through to say that a letter had been left for her at a cafe just a few yards down the road. It was from Jean-Paul — the first letter she had received for nearly a year and a half.

He had been given access to a radio, he said, and had heard the message she had broadcast for him on her arrival in Beirut. "You can't imagine how much your words comforted me," he wrote. "I was wonderful to hear your voice, and to learn that you had lost nothing of your courage and determination to go on fighting. I'm truly blessed to have as a wife someone so exceptional."

"On when, Joelle, will this night be ended? Know, my love, that in the midst of this darkness it is to you my heart goes. I love you with all my heart. I've always known it, but perhaps I didn't have the simplicity to tell you more often. I pray to God for you all. The day will come when he will hear our prayers, Jean-Paul."

"What a Christmas present," she exclaimed on her return from the Lebanese capital. "You can't imagine what pleasure it gave me to know that he had finally heard from me. None of my letters had apparently got through. He sounded stronger and less despairing than in that terrible *cri de coeur* he made in the video-cassette released by his kidnappers last September."

In that tape, Kauffmann, looking emaciated and haggard, had bitterly accused the French government of having abandoned the seven French hostages in Beirut. "We live in constant fear and are perpetually obsessed by death," he said. "Anything could happen — we are tired, sick and nervously exhausted. Our friends must urgently put pressure on our leaders before our kidnappers lose patience... We feel desperate and totally abandoned."

From the outset, Joelle, who is 44 — the same age as her husband — was determined to fight. "I'm not the type to collapse and burst into tears. Both my parents were resistance fighters. I was brought up with all that, and I'm sure it helps me now. I've always been lucky. I didn't know



In Paris, yearning: Joelle Kauffmann with her sons Gregoire (left) and Alexandre. Left: Kauffmann photographed by her captors; and a *Times* report during a visit to Beirut by Mme Kauffmann last year



Wife pleads for release of journalist

From Robert Fisk
Beirut

Apparently convinced that the Islamic Jihad movement is about to release her French journalist husband after more than three months of captivity in Lebanon, Mme Joelle Kauffmann has appealed to his kidnappers to free him at a time when Muslims are rethinking the East of the Middle East.

"I only feel well when I'm working for Jean-Paul. I have totally given up my journalistic practice. We live off Jean-Paul's salary, which continues to be paid. I don't listen to music or read any more, except newspaper articles about the Middle East. I don't even go out unless it's with friends who want to talk about Jean-Paul. That's all I live for."

But was so much publicity really the best way of getting the hostages released? "I agree that there is a danger of playing into the hands of the kidnappers," she says. "There have been periods when we agreed to let him go and then he was taken back. I don't want to go on in private. He is not a prisoner. He is a man. I want him back. I want him back. I want him back."

"We kept silent in January and February last year, for example, and in March they announced the death of Michel Serrati, with whom Jean-Paul was kidnapped, and then seized four more French hostages. The British don't talk much about their hostages, but that hasn't helped get them out, has it? Besides, Jean-Paul

be the devil!" Since her husband was kidnapped on his arrival for a routine assignment in Beirut, she has devoted herself single-mindedly to trying to secure his release. She has made repeated trips to Beirut and Damascus to plead with political and religious leaders, while at home, she browbeats presidents and prime ministers, and unashamedly exploits her contacts with the press.

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Flowers for the blotches

There are dangers
as well as
advantages in the
trend towards
essential oils

Aromatherapy suddenly became trendy last year when a wave of articles appeared in women's magazines and a rash of low-priced essential oils hit the shops.

"Rash" may well be the appropriate word, according to Danièle Ryman, an authority on the subject. "I've had clients coming to me with red blotches all over their faces — a reaction against poor quality products bought cheaply in High Street shops," she says.

"There are no quality controls for these products and no recommended standards in the UK. But you simply can't produce these oils cheaply and, in any case, the proportions in which they are blended are as important as the quality."

Since ancient Egypt, essential oils, extracted from plants, herbs and flowers, have been used to treat complaints as varied as cystitis, migraine, depression, rheumatism and skin problems. The oils have always been expensive.

As the law stands today anyone calling herself an aromatherapist can set up in practice without any training at all. Changes are afoot, however, and standards for full membership of the International Federation of Aromatherapists were agreed at its first AGM last autumn. The IFA has formed a committee to monitor training and regional lists of full membership, plus details of schools which teach to the required standards, will be available later this year.

Does aromatherapy work? In my own experience, it is certainly worth trying if all else has failed.

Grappling with a skin problem which left my face a mask of sore, red blotches, for eight years I tried all kinds of moisturizers and skin care products and went from one doctor, who prescribed Blemovate, to another who sent me to a beautician for skin facials.

One skin specialist said I had acne. Another said "rosacea". Both prescribed antibiotics, which worked at first but which soon ceased to have any effect.

So while interviewing Danièle Ryman, who runs a clinic at London's Park Lane hotel, I decided to chance my luck with essential oils. Danièle has practised aromatherapy for 20 years and studied with the late Marguerite Maury, who introduced the concept to the UK from France.

"In France, aromatherapy is accepted as an effective medical treatment, but here in England it's much less regarded for its curative

powers," Danièle explained. "I like to ask people about their whole lifestyle — diet, exercise and so on — to get to the root of their problem. It can sometimes be healthy to be ill — it's just the body's way of saying it wants a rest."

For three months I received treatment at Danièle's clinic every fortnight, during which she cleaned my face with a cool, soothing "tea" of wild flowers and herbs. A thick cream, smelling of the countryside and made with honey and wheatgerm, galbanum and jojoba, was smoothed into my skin and left for 10 minutes. She would then apply a cold compress of chamomile and other wild flowers and herbs.

At the first session, Danièle was encouraging about my skin's reaction to the initial treatment but warned me not to expect too much too soon. And, armed with similar products, I was told to continue the treatment twice daily at home and forbidden to use anything else on my face.

Next day, my blotches had vanished. A miracle cure! Or so I thought until they came

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TALKBACK

No taste for food

From: Clare A. Sylvester,
Lucien Road, Tooting,
London.

The phenomenon (of loss of appetite) described by Penny Perrick (Monday Page, January 12) may seem a diverting temporary aberration from her normally healthy appetite, but for the growing number of people who suffer from anorexia nervosa and related eating disorders, the consequences in terms of their effect upon the sufferer's health may be very serious, often resulting in hospitalization and, in a minority of cases, even death.

The general impression given tends to encourage a sufferer to minimize the effect of adopting eating habits like those of Ms Perrick. If the problem of anorexia nervosa is to be tackled effectively, the media must take a lead in adopting a responsible attitude.

From: Jean Williams,
Wilmington Avenue,
Chiswick, London

Like Penny Perrick, I lost my appetite several weeks ago, as did a few of my friends. There's nothing much in it. It seems to be the result of frantically shopping for food in overstocked supermarkets, of cooking and pleasing with it, and of eating upon each and every social occasion, together with overwork and the anxious sense of responsibility many women feel for their family's happiness at Christmas time.

What an unnecessary, self-satisfied piece of writing it was, however. At a time of the year when a lot of women gaze ruefully into the mirror and join the millions already distressed about their weight, it cannot be helpful to read about your columnist's apparent dismay with her loss of weight. My goodness, can she really be unaware how her plumper readers would love to describe themselves as "small" "skinny", and beneath the necessity of disguise?

There are some tannins that even the Royal Family cannot shake from space a thought this week for the Prince and Princess of Wales as they begin their search for a new nanny to replace Barbara Barnes. They may not have quite the struggle that most parents have (I found a publisher in tears once because her nanny had resigned the week before Frankfurt Book Fair); but they probably find it just as much.

For a nanny is unlike any other employee. Once you hire a stranger to look after your children for some of the time, you do so yourself to a peculiar relationship. It is a link compounded of friendship and money, trust and suspicion and jealousy. You are buying professional skill, but you also hope that you are buying love, because children will not flourish without it.

The tricky emotional logic of the situation was summed up perfectly by people's reactions to the Palace announcement about Barbara Barnes: it was, they said, "an appropriate moment for her to leave", since Prince William was starting school. To parents this might seem plausible but in a family with an often absent mother, for the

upheaval of starting school to be compounded by the departure of a lifelong mother-substitute seems far from ideal.

Anyway, what about Harry? What about holidays? Childcare does not work logically, and employers of nannies know perfectly well that letting a good one go is always a matter for wailing and gnashing of teeth. I am prepared to bet that for a month or so after the actual departure, the Princess of Wales will be a lot less amenable than usual to being whisked off to foreign parts without her sons. Even once a new nanny arrives, she will want to keep a beady eye on her.

This, perhaps, will be easier for her than for most. It is professional women who get most confused by the gap between ordinary employment

Changing nannies at Kensington Palace

Nanny Barnes may or may not have fallen out with the Royal Family, but it was certainly not an "appropriate" time for her to leave



Barbara Barnes: fond farewell? And nannying. Being well-paid and senior themselves, such women are accustomed to expect complete trust and autonomy at work. Yet when they are in turn hired as nannies, they justifiably get neighbours and cleaning ladies to report privately back, and lay down

petty rules about food and routines and punishments. This feels awkward.

Worse, a mother hopes very much that the children will love their nanny, yet fears that they will love her too much. One experienced girl said that her main rule was never to work for a woman who seemed in any way apologetic or uneasy about having a career. "Nothing but agro" she said. "Whatever you do all day with the children, nothing will be right because she secretly thinks it should have been her doing it all."

The other great difference between nannying and ordinary employment is that the job keeps changing. Children grow up. The careful, rather dull girl who was perfect for the new baby turns out to be unstimulating for the toddler; the girl who made cardboard

Libby Purves

Men are so nasty we'd be lost without them

Anna Ford was not being entirely original when she said last week that she "knows many women who are managing to lead very nice lives with men just on the periphery."

A few years ago, a book appeared called *The Redoubtable Male*, written not by a man-hating virago but by a mild-looking chap. They argued that with a bit of spirited determination and a few test tubes women would soon be able to do by themselves what had previously been done by a male/female twosome, from home decorating to getting pregnant.

If this sort of thinking goes on, perhaps women will have a man-account in the same way that they have taxi-accounts; you just ring up when you need one and take no responsibility for the thing during the times you don't. It is true that as women become increasingly financially and emotionally independent they will probably

rely less on manly protection. Work and friendships often fill very comfortably the space where a man used to be, and I speak as one who less than two years ago thought that my whole life had walked out the door along with my departing husband.

But I cannot see men ever being completely redundant or peripheral as long as they are the only sex around who can cope with the following situations:

Getting there: it must be obvious to everyone that women are better drivers than men since they don't regard the manoeuvring of a vehicle from one place to another as a chance to show off.

On the other hand, men are gifted with an infallible sense of direction. Whereas a woman driver has to keep her eyes peeled for signposts, has to pull into the side of the road to consult a large-scale map and still gets lost, a man can drive along hitherto uncharted



Penny Perrick

territory and somehow know that if he takes a left past Chipping Sodbury it will take him straight on to the bit of dual carriageway where he wanted to be in the first place. I think it must be inherited from the days when men went

tracking through the forests hunting down food and women stayed at home so much that when they finally went out they had no idea where they were.

Being honest in the history of recorded times, no female friend has ever told another female friend the truth about her appearance, although, of course, female enemies have. Yet men, even those of them who are quite fiercely in love, will always point out that your lipstick makes your mouth look like a rotten plum and that your dress, even if it is Paris-inspired, suggests that you are a member of one of the losing teams on *Come Dancing*.

Leaving early: it is hard for a woman on her own, even if she has to be up at 5am the next morning to catch a plane to Manchester, to be the first to leave a dinner party. It is assumed that it is in her best interests to put her social life first. This is why all but the

giddiest party glitterati will always need a man who, spot on 10 o'clock, will leap up from the festive table and say that he is sorry but he must go as he has to stich up an important takeover deal. Everyone will sympathize. And you can be on your way home while everyone else is still being boring over the brandy.

Making a fuss: Women are stoical about the minor inconveniences of life. Silent and long-suffering, we put up with supermarket cashiers who can't find the price on any of our purchases, waiters who won't catch our eye and shops which take six months to deliver a chest of drawers.

Men treat these little everyday disturbances as though they were global scandals. Before men take their redundancy entitlement and slink off to the periphery, I hope they will have taught women how to be as nasty as they are, first.



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Tiny goes to town

Jealous, perhaps, of the minute examination of Guinness. Tiny Rowland of Loughborough is resorting to unusual tactics in his attempts to reopen the ruling by the Department of Trade and Industry that his company should not be allowed to take over House of Fraser (it went to the Faysid instead). Rowland has just circulated MPs and peers with copies of an extraordinary – and defamatory – letter to Paul Channon, the Trade Secretary. In it he calls the affair “a political scandal in which the names of the Prime Minister and Mr Norman Tebbit (sic) will come to figure very largely”. Just as wild is the language in which the letter is couched. Its two sides are spattered with words like “bogus” and “fraudster”; paths are “assiduously swept”; falsehoods are “concocted” and backs are “scratched”. Most bizarrely of all, he refers to “a creature of the night”. Lough director Robert Dunlop told me the intention was to build up parliamentary pressure on Channon to order an independent inquiry.

Frosty farewell

The hardy Finns are better equipped than most to deal with icy blasts, so it is with surprise that I record a debacle that befell the official brass band honouring the Soviet prime minister, Nikolai Ryzhkov, on a recent visit to Helsinki. For his send-off, Finland's President Koivisto planned a stirring rendition of the Soviet national anthem outside the presidential residence. Alas, frost's secret ministry had frozen the valves of the trumpets. As Ryzhkov emerged from the palace, the band let forth a muted squeak. Straight-faced, he turned to his hosts: “Who did you say this avant garde composer was?”

Unlicensed

Irish television viewers got an unauthorized glimpse of the British Aids commercial the other night. Thanks to a master control malfunction, a link with Britain's Channel 4 slipped the commercial on to the end of the feature film *Reds*. The sneak preview caused consternation at the Irish Health Education Bureau, which has yet to give a go-ahead for a radio and television campaign, and to Irish bishops, who have roundly condemned any such move.



Barry Fantoni
‘Interesting bit here on the number of directors to resign in a year’

Gin and bear it

After the desertions from HMS Guinness, who remains on board? Tim Bell, Mrs Thatcher's favourite ad man, for one. Like Sir Gordon Rees, Bell was brought in personally by Ernest Saunders around the time of the Bell's whisky take-over in 1985. Despite Saunders' sacking, Guinness confirmed last week that Tim Bell's company, Lowe Howard-Spink Marshchalk, still handles advertising for Gordon's gin and Bell's whisky. Although Guinness employs no parliamentary advisers, Tory backbencher Andrew Mackay has for three years been a consultant to merchant bankers Morgan Grenfell, who handled the Bell's take-over. “I was not taken on in connection with the take-over,” he stresses. Nor is Paul Channon the only Guinness clansman in the Commons: the Hon Mark Lennox-Boyd, a substantial shareholder, is the son of Lady Patricia Guinness.

● Saddest entry in the Commons' register of members' interests? Labour MP Joe Ashton lists his delectable shareholdings as “Two shares in Sheffield Wednesday Football Club (no dividend paid since 1935).”

Lissom left

Last week Frances Morrell, leader of the Inner London Education Authority, appeared unrecognizably svelte and coiffured on BBC 1's *Question Time* – gone not only several stones but the shapeless smocks of yesteryear. This week she is due to write in the *New Statesman* on “the stylish left”. What next? Modelling sessions with Derek Hatton?

Trots

Followers of South African politics should keep a close watch on the Zambian farm which feeds exiled leaders of the African National Congress at their Lusaka HQ. For Christmas it slaughtered a pig named P.W. Botha. George Shultz, on the eve of his meeting with ANC president Oliver Tambo, should be warned that the pig now being fattened is called Ronald Reagan.

PHS

“If our people” wrote Adam Smith’s contemporary, Warren Hastings, “confine themselves to an honest and fair trade they will everywhere be courted and respected.” This message is as apposite now, in the wake of the mega-takeovers and commercial scandals which have accompanied the Big Bang, as it was then, in the time of the South Sea Bubble and the East India Company.

Now, as then, the international liberalization of markets offers new opportunities for increasing legitimate private, and public, wealth. But now there is intense international competition to win and secure new markets in an age of incomparably more rapid communications. But the winning must not be at any price.

Success and confidence in commerce depend upon trust in and between those who trade and those who provide the professional services on which trade depends. There must be restraints on commercial practice, not only for moral, ethical and institutional reasons, but also on practical grounds: to sustain domestic and international confidence.

The responsibility for clearing up the recent scandals does not rest exclusively with the government, Parliament or the City, nor even with the institutional investors themselves. A co-ordinated response is required by the leaders of industry and commerce. The chartered and other professional bodies also have a part to play, for it is from them that boards of directors seek advice.

Existing legislation and regulation is already extensive. The Financial Services Act covers investment business; the Banking Bill covers banking supervision; the Neill Report on Lloyd's is due this week. The government has also taken pre-emptive action with white papers, inquiries and legisla-

William Cash argues that legislation alone is not enough to sustain confidence in the City

After Big Bang, trust is still the touchstone

tion since 1979, and has acted swiftly and decisively under its new regulatory package. The Criminal Justice Bill now going through Parliament will provide a new Serious Fraud Department.

Yet the problems remain, and it cannot be assumed that legislation and the rule-book on their own, essential as they are in providing a responsible framework, will solve all the problems thrown up by the Big Bang and international competition. It would be equally wrong to suppose that exhortations to moral virtue would succeed without such a framework.

Confidence in the market depends above all on the attitudes of those in it and their advisers. For example, the powers which some of us sought in the Financial Services Bill and which were granted to the regulatory organizations, their officers and their advisers (in particular, the appointment of a number of independent members equipped with special knowledge to act as effective watchdogs) must be exercised decisively without fear or favour.

The same applies to the professional bodies whose members are advisers to commercial in-

terests whether under the Companies Act, under the Financial Services Act or otherwise. The criminal law acts as a deterrent. But it also acts after the event, which is why an effective and confident market cannot depend on the use of the criminal law alone. If it did, the market would lose its customers overnight.

Those who call for a more comprehensive statutory system along the lines of the SEC in the United States misunderstand the essential point about the need for current and future trust in the marketplace and the importance of self-regulation itself.

There was a time when the only institutions and professions which served the public in financial matters were lawyers and accountants, who, on the continuing principle of voluntary self-regulation, accepted requirements upon themselves above the law and who put the client and the public before self-interest and remuneration. This is the hallmark of a professional body.

The new financial services and banking legislation is changing and adding to these institutions. It is also, and rightly, preserving the principle of self-regulation together with new and tougher

statutory regulation. The new financial services bodies and, indeed, the boards of companies under the Companies Act may have had their responsibilities imposed upon them by Parliament, but – as with the older professional bodies – the acid test will be whether their clients and customers at home and abroad recognize the trust upon which effective markets depend.

If they do, we will sustain our place at the centre of the world's financial and commercial market. The new codes of conduct approximate to the established professional ethics. With wider share ownership this will become ever more apparent and important. The code of practice and of conduct must therefore resolve the disadvantage experienced by an individual member of the public, a client or shareholder, in the fact of the special knowledge which is available to the provider of the service itself.

This is not just a matter for the institutional investors in the City. It affects the entire economy and the balance between the City, the boards of companies and those in manufacturing and the service industries. But today it will be ineffectual if the rules and codes are not also reciprocated in different parts of the globe. This is a matter for the current round of GATT. Furthermore, it would be helpful if the leaders of British industry, commerce, the City and the professional bodies could get together informally, outside new legislation, to reiterate the need to enhance the system of self-regulation and its principles upon which, ultimately, public and international confidence is built.

William Cash, Conservative MP for Stafford, was a member of the Standing Committee on the Financial Services Bill, and is currently a member of the Standing Committee on the Banking Bill.

Philip Jacobson reports on the quickening tempo of the war against Gadaffi

Chad: building up to the crunch

Ndjamena. At the last count, the best part of a dozen rival factions were embroiled in the extraordinarily complex and unusually bloody arena of Chadian power politics, each one usually referred to by a set of initials. This is confusing for anyone unfamiliar with the 20 years of what has been described as “gang warfare” for control of this poverty-stricken nation landlocked in the very heart of Africa. Confronted by four separate entities known as Fac, Fan, Fap and Fat, one can sympathize with the American journalist here who is tempted to dismiss the whole jigsaw puzzle of Chad as “alphabet soup”. To add to the political splintering, most of the five million people scattered thinly around the country's 500,000 square miles still think of themselves primarily in terms of where they come from or the ethnic group to which they belong than as Chadians.

In the circumstances, it is hardly surprising that no government has ever managed to dominate the entire country since Chad gained independence from France in 1960. Throw in an economy ravaged by two decades of civil war, the lack of any proven natural resources beyond an ailing cotton industry, and the ever present spectre of another devastating famine and it becomes a wonder that any other nation, let alone a great power, should readily become involved in the destiny of what used to be nicknamed *Chad Indule* – useless Chad – in colonial days.

But spend an hour or two at Ndjamena airport, the specially extended and strengthened runway shimmering under a merciless sun, and the international importance of Chad is evident everywhere. Over in the French military zone, bare-chested technicians are arming dun-coloured Jaguar fighters with rockets and bombs for their constant sorties north up to the 16th parallel and the edge of the territory held by Colonel Gadaffi's invading legions. In the cargo sheds, French soldiers check crate upon crate of ammunition and spare parts delivered by the United States in one of the monstrous Galaxy freighters which thunder in with increasing frequency, sending



Arms for the big push: a US Galaxy transporter on arrival at Ndjamena at the weekend

herds of goats bolting frantically across the scorching sands. A handful of the Zairean air force personnel on loan to Hissène Habre's government take a last swig of Gala beer before shuffling another load of ammunition up to desert anti-aircraft missiles.

For President Habre, this intense activity must be a sight for sore eyes. True, he is still unable to persuade the French government to provide the protective air cover which his tough fighting men will very likely need if they continue to push the Libyans back from the 16th parallel towards the inhospitable Tibesti mountains and, ultimately, the border.

But Habre is an astute and tenacious leader (ruthless too when it comes to disposing of rivals for the power he has now been clinging to for all of four years). He understands perfectly well that Chirac and Mitterrand prefer to keep him at arm's length just now, if only because the record shows that France has precious little to its advantage from backing any particular Chadian faction too enthusiastically during the last decade or more.

Yet Habre loses no chance to lobby for more direct French intervention. He is making a particular meal out of the speed with which the Reagan administration, not renowned for a close

interest in Central Africa, seized the chance to give Gadaffi a spot more punishment, at second hand, for his involvement in terrorism. For \$15 million in military aid, that must seem cheap at the price, especially since it subtly increases the pressure on France.

Habre has certainly wasted no time cashing in on Chad's meritorious victory over a superior Libyan force at the oasis of Fada. At the weekend, foreign journalists in Ndjamena were summoned to collect a rapidly produced booklet of photographs showing the enormous quantity of arms and equipment seized from the enemy. The message to the French government was clear enough: stick with the winners.

There seems to be a growing realization among the French that Paris may soon be less firmly in control of events shaping its policy in Chad. For all its misgivings about being dragged into a wider conflict, France would certainly find it difficult to refuse to commit its warplanes if the Libyans hit back hard at Chad with their own powerful air force – which, thanks to some clever sanctions-busting, now has two American transport aircraft that can be used to refuel combat jets in mid-air.

But if French policy makers have occasional nightmares about being swept into the Chadian whirlpool alongside Habre, con-

sider the immeasurably worse problems now confronting Gadaffi. To judge by the comments of some of the Libyan prisoners who were presented at a press conference in Ndjamena last week, many of his 10,000 men on the ground inside Chad are sick and tired of a conflict about which most Libyans know next to nothing. “I do not expect to be exchanged for captured Chadians for a long time, if ever” said one sombre young lieutenant. “It seems to me that our leader cannot allow us to come back in defeat and tell the truth about this rotten war.”

If their officers feel that way, no wonder that the even younger conscripts in the ranks have very little inclination to stand and fight like heroes. This raises the question, in turn, of how far Gadaffi's prickly pride will permit him to retreat from the Chadian excursion now turning so sour. It is 13 years since he sent his army in to occupy the Aouzou Strip, a belt of territory 100 miles wide, running along the entire length of the Libya-Chad frontier.

Libya subsequently annexed the strip, which is believed (as yet unconfirmed by exploration) to contain large deposits of uranium, phosphates and other valuable minerals. With Libya's income from oil gradually drying up, this represents an alluring potential source of funds for the future. But recovery of every last inch of the strip is also one of the Chadian government's most sacred objectives.

Attempting to predict what might happen in Chad the day after tomorrow is a risky enough business. Habre and Gadaffi are both unpredictable, and the bullet-scarred walls of the capital testify to their mutual determination to prevail to the bitter end. But the feeling is growing here that the next few weeks are going to be crucial to the outcome of this seemingly interminable and baffling conflict.

Such a drastic act would have attractions for Iraq, which has recently been shaken by revelations of its arms deals with Jerusalem and Washington. The US and Britain maintain naval units in the Indian Ocean and have promised to defend freedom of navigation in the Gulf for neutral vessels trading with non-belligerent states.

If Iraq could provoke a confrontation with those two powers and engineer a naval defeat at their hands, it might allow the war to fade away. It could then claim that it had been defeated by the whole might of western “imperialism” and not by a nation a third its size. Such an outcome might have a certain attraction for Washington, too, which has to extricate itself from the allegations that it has dealt with terrorists and hostage-takers.

Iran's economy is in a precarious state because of the war and the 1986 fall in the price of oil. If Iran fails to achieve even a limited success in its present offensives,



Habre and Gadaffi: both determined to win

How the West might end the Gulf war

a new front in the central sector of the border opposite Baghdad, but satellite photographs show that the offensive has not been successful. In the southern sector, by contrast, Iran's fortunes have been better. Basra, Iraq's vital port and second largest city, is now within Iranian reach. Should it fall, Saddam Hussein and his Arab Socialist Renaissance or Ba'ath party will be in danger of immediate collapse.

In that event, the Iraqi army, which is the only force capable of bringing about such a change, would have no alternative but to comply with the Iranians' first condition for ending the war: that the present political leadership of Iraq be toppled before any peace talks begin. Even then, however, it

is likely that Iran would set up its own satrapy in Basra in the form of an Islamic administration. This would boost the morale of Islamic fundamentalists far beyond Iran and Iraq, and make Iran a neighbour of the pro-Western states of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

At the same time, the Iranian troops knocking on the gates of Basra still face formidable defences. A vast flooded area, mined and lined with barbed wire, and a series of fortresses with walls up to 20 ft high stand between them and the outskirts of the city. What might happen if the further Iranian progress were halted and their New Year arrived without an end to the war in sight?

Iran's economy is in a precarious state because of the war and the 1986 fall in the price of oil. If Iran fails to achieve even a limited success in its present offensives,

Bernard Levin's column will appear tomorrow.

Michael Meadowcroft

Safety through neighbours

I recently dropped a political clanger. After a spate of complaints about burglaries, vandalism and yobbish behaviour on a council estate in my West Leeds constituency, I made a speech about law and order. Discussing the need to change policing methods and the necessity of building strong communities, I suggested that parts of the estate were becoming “no go areas”. The response was immediate.

My suggested solutions were ignored in the report that appeared in the local newspaper, concentrated entirely on that single phrase, and it caused great offence. Yes, residents agreed, there had been serious incidents – even affecting them individually – but it was wrong to categorize the estate itself, or even part of it, as a “no go area”. On reflection, I had to agree that it was wrong, particularly because my use of the phrase did not help to solve the problem.

There is a dilemma here for the politician. From time to time one acquires information which, if used publicly, can provoke a sluggish authority into much needed action. The press use the technique shamelessly. A pensioner's unrepaid heating system will receive immediate attention once spotlighted in the pages of the local newspaper. Such publicity may well be wholly beneficial, even though it may frustrate the local councillor who has been battling for six other heating repair cases that have not had the benefit of publicity.

What, however, if the information might alarm vulnerable people, particularly when the problem is not so easy to resolve? This applies not only to such matters as security on an estate but also to structural defects in flats. Technical information used unwisely or misrepresented can cause visions of a disaster on the scale of Ronan Point.

But what if a councillor or MP has other sources of information or doubts the explanation offered by council officials? For instance, residents of two blocks of system built flats in West Leeds were recently advised not to use their balconies. “Are they unsafe?” asked the tenants. “No,” said the council, “but don't use them!” One tenant's response was succinct: “If they won't stand my eight and a half stone we should be moved out now!”

The facts are that there are scores of similar blocks in Leeds, that there is no agreed solution to the possible structural problem, and there is nowhere to put the hundreds of tenants. Opposition politicians have to act responsibly. Liberals could legitimately castigate the council for lacking foresight in demolishing thousands of terraced houses that could have been renovated and modernized, thus necessitating the building of more tower blocks. They could

legitimately criticize the lack of regular maintenance and the failure to keep tenants adequately informed. But only at the price of alarming people still further, because it is the hint of danger that would give the story its publicity value in the press.

This housing case is a particularly clear example of the problem. But law and order is very similar. Innumerable letters to the appropriate officers produce little response. How do I draw attention to the need for immediate action without publicity? How do I secure publicity without an attention grabbing phrase? (Not every paper is like *The Times*.)

Having given the local paper the “no go” angle, I could hardly complain that it ignored my comment that law and order depended on communities policing themselves. I emphasized that the obsession by both the Labour council and the Conservative government with control and centralization had led to a defective view of residents' ability to manage their own estates. By and large people want to be involved in the community and are prepared to be active in promoting a safe neighbourhood. But they must be supported by those in authority who have the resources to underpin voluntary effort; without that support, they give up. Vandalism and disruptive behaviour thrive in an environment where the community does not feel strong enough to exercise its own inhibiting restraint.

The low point of Liberalism in the 1940s and 1950s allowed political power to go to those who saw “progress” in planning the physical environment and who defined success as the acquisition of consumer goods rather than the liberation of skills and talents. It is not merely coincidence that the Liberals' electoral revival accompanied a realization that improvement of properties was more beneficial to the community than demolition and redevelopment. Nor is it mere chance that the Liberal resurgence in the 1970s happened at the same time as a growing realization that not only could the economy not deliver all that its Conservative and Labour manipulators promised, but that the very struggle to make it do so detracted from the personal and community values crucial to a secure neighbourhood.

Liberals cannot shirk the need for short-term responses to the law and order problem. We have to be concerned about policing methods and for practical ways of supporting good policing. We need to be vocal in backing voluntary initiatives for greater security in difficult areas. But we need also to look beyond the immediate needs and to work towards the conditions that enable real security and stability to exist and flourish.

The author is Liberal MP for Leeds West.

moreover... Miles Kington

When the chips are down...

The World Health Organization's verdict on British health has

rather passed without comment. We have been told that we are, about the worst for dying of heart disease and cancer, but about the best in the world for dying of road accidents and alcohol-related illnesses. Medical people have shrugged, knowing that the British public responds neither to praise nor blame. Statisticians have shrugged, knowing all this already. Publicists have shrugged, they know that when the British public hears solemn, stirring music on the TV they realize that it heralds an invitation to buy British Airways or a warning against Aids, and they switch off at once.

Only at Moreover have we taken the statistics seriously. Our tame statisticians, who would normally be employed at this time of year filling in Lord Moreover's football pools, have been diverted by the weather to other duties. Their task: to find some correlation between the good news and the bad news. In other words, to see if there is any connection between the good figures for road deaths and the bad ones for cancer and heart disease, a connection which no other authority has sought to find.

We first investigated the theory that one set of figures is made good by the deprivations of the unfavourable set. In other words... have you ever noticed, by the way, that statisticians always express something incomprehensibly, and then explain it in plain English in a sentence starting “In other words”? Ours are no exception. Why they can't put it plainly to begin with is beyond my comprehension, and the same goes for solicitors, doctors, politicians, sociologists and people talking about Bob Dylan and Bruce Springsteen.

In other words, as I was saying, it might be possible that all the people who would have died in road accidents or from drinking never got round to it because they had already died of lung cancer or heart disease. It is quite possible that smokers and big eaters are the same sort of people who would drink themselves to death or crash while trying to do so but who never get the chance because they're dead already. This was a slightly depressing sort of theory, so instead of pursuing it, our statisticians went away and talked

about Bob Dylan and Bruce Springsteen.

This proved to be such an intensely depressing experience, driving several of them to drink and giving one a heart attack, that they went on to consider the theory that our good road death and drink figures were connected with climatic phenomena. In other words, because we live in a cold country, if the roads are blocked half the year, and if our cars are in the garage much of the rest of the time because of the cold weather, then we simply never get the chance to kill ourselves on the road. Similarly, the British drink so much to ward off the cold that they spend much more time on hangovers than actually drinking.

After discarding this attractive but pretty silly theory, our statisticians went on to consider a startling but convincing idea: that the same dietary factors responsible for the cancer and heart figures were also responsible for the road deaths and drinking figures. In other words, that our terrible diet may cause cancer and heart disease on a vast scale, but it may also produce careful driving and resistance to drink.

The implications are far-reaching, as statisticians are wont to say when they haven't the faintest idea what the implications are but feel they are on to something. As we all know, the British fuel themselves on foods not known elsewhere in the world.

We believe that fish should be wrapped in a protective shield of batter, that sausages should have as little meat as possible, that chips should be cooked so they turn into cold slush within five minutes, that pork pies should be bright pink inside, and that small bits of pig's exterior should be marketed as pork scratchings. We believe that all of these should be fried in oil and shovelled down. We believe that pizza should be eaten with chips. In Scotland they even deep-fry pigs.

Although this diet causes heart disease and cancer on a vast scale, our research now shows that it promotes road safety and prevents death from drinking. The implications are so staggering that I shall have to devote my next piece to working them out. Meanwhile, here is a health warning: discussions of Bob Dylan or Bruce Springsteen can seriously damage the brain.

Hazhir Teimourian



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WHICH WAY THE WIND?

Few of the top men in today's Tory Party owe their pre-eminence to quickness of wit. That has not been a commodity much prized in the corridors of Conservative power, still smacking, as it does, of the much-decried opportunism of Lord Wilson's days.

So it is hard not to feel some sympathy for Mr Paul Channon and Mr Norman Tebbit, the former who by universal acclaim appears to have been elected scapegoat for the Government's difficulties in the City, the latter whose status is falling fast from party hero to ghost of Thatcherism past.

Mr Channon has not had much joy in his Cabinet career. He began it by failing to notice that the Westland debacle, which had brought him preferment, had also changed the Government's policy towards the sale of Leyland cars.

The ship of state had turned sharp to port but the Secretary of State had been slow to read the dial.

He might reasonably feel the same sense of unease about the Pilkington affair. In not referring the BTR bid for Pilkington to the Monopolies Commission he has stood steadfastly by the Government's promise to be consistent over takeover policy. But has Guinness done for

takeovers what Westland did for Leyland privatisation?

As a member of the brewing family himself, he has not been kept informed about the details of Mr Saunders's dirty linen. His rebellious junior ministers have made well-publicised opposition to the non-referral, thereby marking a further decline in standards of collective responsibility. Do they know other things too that he does not?

Mr Tebbit's behaviour invokes somewhat less sympathy. His post-Westland mistake was not to think that nothing had changed but to think that things had changed more than they had. He interpreted Mrs Thatcher's temporary weakness as an opportunity to take over the entire political direction of the Government.

He backed a whole host of palliative measures in Cabinet, from saving BL and rent controls to criticising the Lib-yan raid. He stepped up his assault on the BBC and other remnants, as he saw it, of the permissive society. To his right wing friends he emerged as a suspect opportunist, to his centrist opponents he was revealed in full authoritarian uniform.

Mr Tebbit was right, however, to see that times were changing. He thought he was

quick on his feet. He turned out to be nowhere quick enough. Mr Channon was always perhaps out of his class. Where does that leave poor juniors like Mr John Major, who between the *Today* programme and the *World at One* have to move from defending the Government's "miserly" attitude towards the cold and old to handing out fivers like Father Christmas?

Since Mrs Thatcher has not nursed a stable of sharp-witted colleagues, she would be better not to run a government in a way that depended upon them. Two of her greatest virtues are probity and clarity. She should bring them to the fore.

She need not suffer from the Guinness fall-out if she makes known in public those feelings about the morality of the market place that her advisers say she holds in private. She need not lose the services of Mr Channon, although she would do well to avoid further association with those advisers, such as Sir Gordon Reece, whom she has up to now shared with Mr Saunders.

She should also resist the temptation to make obfuscatory remarks about the election date. It suited Mr Callaghan to do so — and did him little good. It suits her — and will do her harm.

FROM DEATH TO LIFE

This month a working party drawn from the royal medical colleges has begun deliberations about how to increase the supply of donor organs for transplant operations. It is a question long overdue for examination. Several thousand people suffering from kidney failure will die in the next 12 months, not because they cannot be treated, but because the supply of donated kidneys falls far short of the demand.

There is less of a shortfall in the provision of hearts, lungs and livers, at least for adults. Even so, there are 460 people now waiting for hearts and 130 for livers, and as these transplants, too, become commonplace, the shortage will increase.

The difficulty does not derive from public attitudes. On the contrary, opinion polls consistently show that between 70 and 80 per cent of British adults would be happy to donate their organs in appropriate circumstances, that is, in the case of brain death while on a life support machine. Yet out of 4,000 such deaths in Britain last year — enough, in theory, to eliminate the waiting lists — only a quarter produced organs for transplant.

What of the other 3,000? On many occasions relatives of the patients were not asked their opinion on the subject by hospital staff. This may result from embarrassment about posing the question at a time of great grief, or the possibility may simply be overlooked. It may even be because doctors in intensive care units are deterred by the extra work involved.

Two independent doctors must ascertain brain death; the life-support machine cannot be switched off until transplant teams arrive; time must be allotted in busy operating theatres for the organs to be removed. The problem is one of changing standard practices in intensive care units to reflect the general public attitude of generosity and compassion on this subject.

The only solution attempted by the Government so far has been the introduction of an organ donor card scheme. This started in the early seventies (when it was confined to

kidneys) and has since been re-launched several times. It has largely failed. Although cards are believed to be carried by 14 million people, they rarely turn up in the possession of accident victims admitted to intensive care units.

Various alternatives have been proposed. One is the "opting out" scheme, under which everyone is presumed to be in favour of their organs being transplanted unless they carry a card to say otherwise. Austria, Denmark, Poland, France and Switzerland already operate this system. Finland, Greece, Italy, Norway and Spain have adopted a modified version, which gives relatives the right to object.

To the British, a measure of this kind has an unpleasantly authoritarian ring. But its main drawback is that it has not succeeded in greatly increasing the supply of organs. In France, for example, the shortage of kidneys for transplant is acute. This is presumably because "opting out" does not enlist the co-operation of the doctors in intensive care units who control the life-support machines.

An obvious possibility might seem to lie in offering financial incentives, in the form of either rewards for hospital teams who come up with donors, or payment for relatives of potential donors. Both, however, present obvious scope for abuse, and anyway run up against the general British aversion towards accepting payment for what most people think should be provided voluntarily.

Transplant surgeons themselves tend to favour an altogether grander version of the donor card "opting in" scheme. This would entail every adult in the country officially stating whether or not his or her organs could be used. The information would be stored on a central computer and print-outs supplied to intensive care units, thereby enabling patients' wishes to be carried out in a routine manner without distress to relatives.

Pilot schemes have been tried out in Manchester and Wales, but for the system to work effectively all adults must be involved. The main difficulty, apart from the ex-

pense of setting up such a system, would be how to organize the collection of the data. The idea of appending the question to the 1991 census has already been rejected. In the long term, it could become a standard question for GPs' surgeries and hospital admission forms.

Where does this leave the short term prospects for increasing the supply? The best option appears to be that of "required request". This would mean a change in the law to ensure that life-support machines are not switched off until relatives have been asked for permission to remove organs.

When asked, relatives refuse in only around 18 per cent of cases. The "required request" system has already been adopted in 33 states in America. In some areas, the number of organs available has doubled as a result. It is possible that similar results could be achieved in Britain, although the British medical establishment would no doubt feel happier with a voluntary code.

There is a further subject to which the colleges' working party will need to devote attention. This is to ensure that the current definition of brain death is either tightened up, or presented in such a way as to satisfy both the general public and the doctors that bodies used to provide organs really are dead.

The definition of brain death was drawn up in the mid-seventies and has repeatedly been re-affirmed, including twice last year. Nonetheless, reports continue to be published about doctors who have doubts both about the definition, and about the scrupulous application of the tests which establish brain death.

Transplants are one of the great medical breakthroughs of the century. In the case of kidneys, the success rate is now around 80 per cent, at less than half the cost of a year on dialysis. It is important that the programme should continue to prosper and grow, and that the ghoulish image of the transplant surgeon poised to pluck the beating heart from a sentient being is expunged once and for all.

Arts Council funding

From the Chairman of the New Macnaghten Concerts

Sir, An important part of this country's musical development will be put seriously at risk if contemporary music in the capital is not made a special case for retention of central (that is, Arts Council) funding and independent of regional preferences. The work of London's established new music societies has a far wider significance than a regional one and research shows that audiences are similarly drawn.

The Arts Council has already developed a substantial part of its fund-providing role for the commissioning of new works. Many new works have either not been written or been unsupported as the regional arts associations are claiming that they do not possess all these devoted funds for commissions. Either regional preferences have diverted the funds to other causes or one must

wonder where they are. This is again particularly alarming in the case of central London.

Music of our present generation needs encouragement and fostering. Does the Government and its servant the Arts Council realise the full extent of these decisions or will new music be parentless and its growth and development be irreparably stunted and denied? Yours faithfully, ANDREW MORRIS, Chairman, The New Macnaghten Concerts, 5 John Street, WC1, January 9.

Parental duties

From Mr Peter Read

Sir, You reported (January 6) that the governors of all maintained schools would in future be required to publish annual governors' reports and hold annual parents' meetings, thus making schools more open to parents. The 1986 Education Act, which includes these requirements, also

legislates for the appraisal of the performance of teachers.

What seems to have attracted little comment is that the same Act has discontinued the secretary of state's duty (which can be traced back to 1870) to make annual reports to Parliament and from today (January 7) abolishes the two Central Advisory Councils for Education for England and Wales, which have published such outstanding reports as *Lady Plowden's Children* and *their Primary Schools*.

Does this mean that parents in future will be in a better position to appraise governors' and teachers' performance but less well informed to appraise the important exercise of function by the secretary of state, who will himself be less well advised? Yours faithfully, PETER READ, 5 Tam Road, Formby, Liverpool, Merseyside, January 7.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Slow going on airborne warning

From Professor R. I. Jones, FRS Sir, In supporting Mr Kenneth Warren's call (January 7) for an inquiry into the faults in the procurement process for defence equipment as exemplified in the Awacs/Nimrod fiasco, I would point out that its history is even more disturbing and protracted than has so far been related.

In 1963-64 the Ministry of Defence invited me to chair its working party on the likely needs of British air defence for the decade 1975-1985, it being rightly thought that research and development would have to start in 1965 for any new items of equipment required for service in 1975.

The working party was a powerful one, with officers of two-star rank heading the Service components, and with the directors of the relevant research establishments. In the Royal Aircraft Establishment alone, for example, 30 months of analysis was done in six months on the single problem of defence-offence interaction, and there were very substantial contributions from industry on the design of aircraft, missiles and radar.

We reported in November, 1964, and over the years since it has been gratifying in part to see some of our recommendations, such as the need for a limited extent, Tornado materialize. Another of our recommendations was that research should be started urgently on an experimental study of the performance limits of coherent airborne radar. This is vital to our thinking on fighter design and AEW (airborne early warning).

And for development *At First Priority* (the italics were in our report) one of the items was

A slow-flying AEW aircraft common to the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force, with coherent 360° scanning radar, and passive detection facilities, perhaps including infra-red.

After the working party was disbanded I lost formal contact with the action taken on our recommendation; and informal inquiries produced only nebulous answers.

In 1975 I was visiting Washington on other matters when the Chief of Staff of the US Air Force, General David Jones, insisted — despite the fact that both I and the British Embassy told him that I had no official standing — on my receiving a personal presentation

by his staff on Awacs, with which he himself had just enthusiastically flown.

With mixed chagrin and admiration I learned that the Americans had succeeded in doing with Awacs all that we had hoped in 1964 would be possible — and they had achieved it by 1975, even though they had not started until a year or two after our recommendation.

General Jones pointed out the advantage of price to us if we could join USAF in the original production order, but, understandably, when we in Britain at last decided in 1977 to proceed there was a demand for a British-designed counterpart, and the result has been Nimrod.

So we are now faced with the facts that not only have we not succeeded in doing in the 10 years to 1987 what the Americans had done in fewer years by 1975, but also that we lost 12 years prior to 1977 by bureaucratic procrastination. We knew in 1964 that airborne early warning involved intense technical problems that would take some years to solve, but in 1977 we had the advantage of knowing that the Americans had shown that it could be done.

One intrinsic bureaucratic problem in the procurement of sophisticated defence systems arises because their development now takes seven to 10 years, while the staff appointments in the Ministry of Defence are normally for much shorter periods. Rarely does any one man have the responsibility for seeing a development right through.

Human nature being as it is, senses of responsibility and urgency therefore pale. And because gestation periods are so long and costs so high it is tempting to spend a few extra months in thought before orders are placed, making the gestation period even longer.

One of the refreshing features of the Falklands crisis was to see officers astonish themselves by what they could achieve when, under pressure of war, they cut red tape and got on with the job. The problem is how to achieve wartime speed in peacetime conditions.

Yours faithfully, R. V. JONES, 8 Queen's Terrace, Aberdeen, Scotland, January 8.

Tate and Lyle bid

From the Chairman of United Biscuits (Holdings) plc Sir, Last week the Monopolies Commission reported to the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry on the two bids for S. & W. Benson and British Sugar. During the previous three months there had been much Press comment on this issue and I thought it might be worth while to record my company's views, being a major sugar user.

We strongly support the Tate and Lyle bid, for the following reasons:

1. The European sugar industry is dominated by the sugar regime of the common agricultural policy, which has a strong inherent bias towards beet.

2. Basic sugar prices in the Community are dictated by the intervention price, together with freight costs to any geographical market. No one has a monopoly of the market place.

3. The UK cane refining industry, although efficient, is considerably weaker than the beet industry because its profit margin is approximately one third of the beet margin, by regulations stipulated by the EC.

4. We believe it is very important for the UK and the food industry to have a strong sugar industry to supply UK demand from UK-owned production and strong enough to withstand European competition.

5. The combination of enormous pressures on agriculture and its related industries, major technological changes, and indeed the ambitions of groups such as Ferruzzi, are inevitably going to have the effect of greater

concentration of all of the fundamental agricultural supply industries, including most significantly sugar and starch.

6. We can choose today to allow Tate and Lyle to play its part in that restructuring and in doing so help to maintain and expand this important part of the UK food industry. Alternatively, we can balk the decision and allow our industry in the UK to become a "branch plant" subsidiary of an Italian-based conglomerate. Britain must have companies which are financially strong, with a market share large enough not only to defend their UK market share but also to expand in Europe and the world. We must ensure a British-based economy, not a "branch plant" economy.

7. As a major buyer of sugar, my company, in theory, would have the most to fear from such monopoly considerations. In practice, I consider such arguments ill-founded and indeed trivial when compared with the long-term security of one of my major suppliers. I have discussed this matter with colleagues (chairmen of other major food and drink manufacturers, and a major retail chain). We agree that protecting the strategic base of British industry is the most important issue in play in this reference. As a result, I am sure they would support me in asking the Secretary of State to take the far-sighted decision of allowing Tate and Lyle to proceed with its bid.

Yours etc, HECTOR LAING, Chairman, United Biscuits (Holdings) plc, Syon Lane, Uxbridge, Middlesex, January 15.

Gains for Latin

From Professor P. B. Fellgett, FRS Sir, Just after the war I took part in the abolition of the compulsory requirement of Latin matriculation for entry into the University of Cambridge. As I recall, *non placet* was called and the grace effecting this change was passed by only a small majority. I voted for the change, but have since come to think that this was a mistake.

Private justice

From Mr I. N. Rankin Sir, Yesterday, my car was clamped. When I arrived at the point to pay for its release I found a 30-minute queue in front of me. Five hours later my vehicle was freed.

These punitive delays were the result of a huge increase in business — the first fruits of privatisation. Can a type of privatisation be right, where private citizens own private citizens for gain? If it is right, then logically privatisation of the Inland Revenue must follow. Run on the old French tax farming, or the Indian collector system, one would expect the offer for sale to be heavily over-subscribed.

I do not question the deserved punishment, I question the urge to increase *punishments*, which follow this type of privatisation. Yours faithfully, IAN RANKIN, 63 Marlborough Place, NW8, January 6.

Vulnerable, ill and homeless

From Mr B. G. A. Weller and Dr M. P. I. Weller

Sir, Naturally we welcome the Government's request to Crisis at Christmas to co-ordinate an emergency service for the homeless (report, January 15). None the less, we doubt whether even now the extent of the emergency, as it affects the mentally ill, is fully recognised.

Last Christmas Eve, in conjunction with two colleagues, we interviewed 100 men and women on the premises of Crisis at Christmas. Excluding those in drug-induced states and those who, by their behaviour, seemed to be psychotic but declined to be interviewed, we found 30 who were actively psychotic at the time of interview, 12 of whom had never been in contact with psychiatric services, 10 who were not receiving any of their benefit entitlements, and 25 who had been to prison, including one who had been to Broadmoor for attempted murder.

In the combined group of 46 who either had previous psychiatric hospitalisation or were actively psychotic, 33 admitted to having been to prison (two declined to answer) and 16 were not receiving any benefits. The group included a murderer, on Home Office licence from his life sentence. These findings show a deterioration from those of a similar survey last year.

Last year we interviewed a man sleeping in a cardboard box under the arches beside Embankment station who had active tuberculosis and no medication, and another who was attending a psychiatric day hospital. There seemed to be far more at this site this year, with 26 bedded down at 9.15 pm.

Community care plans should incorporate the needs of these vulnerable, disadvantaged people before the closure of further psychiatric hospitals.

Yours faithfully, BEN G. A. WELLER, MALCOLM P. I. WELLER, 30 Arkwright Road, NW3, January 15.

Old but sound

From Miss Winifred Chapman Sir, Good news is not news. I am 83, a spinster, and live alone. My neighbours, who are very good to me, are away.

This morning three different people rang me up to say they were going to the nearest town — eight miles. Was there anything I wanted?

This makes a welcome change of subject from rape and child abuse. Yours truly, WINIFRED CHAPMAN, Chitney, Warrminster, Wiltshire, January 13.

Keeping treasures

From the Editor of Current Archaeology Sir, The recent spate of "treasure" discoveries has rightly caused great concern among archaeologists. Unfortunately, many of the solutions proposed are simplistic.

Some call for draconian changes to our law of treasure trove (letters, January 1). The answer was provided recently in your own columns by Geraldine Norman (Spectrum, December 30), who described the horrifying effectiveness of the tomb robbers in Italy. Yet Italy, courtesy of Signor Mussolini, has precisely those swinging laws that the more vocal archaeologists desire: and they don't work!

It is perfectly feasible to produce a metal detector detector that would detect the presence of any metal detector on an archaeological site. English Heritage could conceal one of these at each of its monuments and an alarm would go off in the nearest police station every time any "night hawk" switched on one of his nefarious (and illegal) machines.

Yours sincerely, ANDREW SELKIRK, Editor, Current Archaeology, 9 Nassington Road, NW3.

Against the odds

From Dr A. Raven Sir, The odds against my expertise must surely exceed those of both Mr Crossfield's hitchhikers (January 1) and Mrs Welchman's taxi (December 17).

In Spring, 1981, when my wife and I were living in Osaka, Japan, my sister decided to visit us from Seattle. Unknown to us, our next-door neighbour, from Philadelphia, had also arranged for her brother to visit from New York.

It was only on meeting our neighbour at Osaka airport that we learned each others' arrangements as we awaited our respective visitors. The coincidence was compounded by our discovery that our respective relatives were on the same flight (a 747 which had originated in New York and flown to Osaka via Seattle) and that they had sat next to each other on the plane.

Yours sincerely, A. RAVEN, The Old Orchard, Chapel Lane, Melbourn, Hertfordshire, January 4.

From Mrs Rosemary Cock Sir, My twin sister and I were born on September 8. Her husband was born on September 9. My sister gave birth to her twins on September 9. I am still trying! Yours truly, ROSEMARY COCK, 11 Stanley Gardens, W11, January 9.

ON THIS DAY

JANUARY 19 1929

In addition to the Prime Minister, the Lord Mayor of London, the Archbishop of Dublin, the High Commissioner for South Africa, 15 heads of state and 17 peers of the realm accepted invitations to the 50th anniversary luncheon of the *Boys' Own Paper* which ceased publication in 1967.

THE "BOYS' OWN PAPER"

50TH ANNIVERSARY.

MR. BALDWIN ON "THE ETERNAL BOY."

Mr. Baldwin spoke yesterday at a luncheon given at the Conservative Club in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the first publication of the *Boys' Own Paper*.

Mr. Baldwin proposed "Prosperity to the Boys' Own Paper." He said: "When that day comes for that later jubilee will there be such testimonials from the great ones of the earth as we have today? Even Elton, that loquacious and kindly tolerance on all that lies outside its immediate ambit, writes in the person of its headmaster that he has a very vague but kindly recollection of the *Boys' Own Paper*. Westminster and Harrow, in the sterner spirit of the coming democracy, say that their recollection is vivid and their gratitude is vivid, too, and the Headmaster of Harrow pays his tribute to Talbot Baines Reed. (Cheers) ...

"A GREAT OCCASION."

It is a great occasion, and it must be an occasion of reminiscence, because those of us who remember the *Boys' Own Paper* from its inception, are now getting among the elders, and to us it is difficult to describe the pleasure that we felt on seeing the cover of the paper when we came into the room.

Those of us who have been brought up on the *Boys' Own Paper* ... We cannot meet today without saying a word to those to whom we owed so much. I shall say nothing about your great Editor — that is for another speaker — but we cannot forget Mr. Baldwin. Read and his stories. We cannot forget Kingston, Jules Verne, Balzac, and Dr. Gordon Stables. ... and I think perhaps with peculiar affection of some of those who were great names to us boys, but only wrote occasionally on their own subjects. Among them I remember Captain Webb, Mr. Maskeyne, Mr. ...

Whympere, and last, but not least in any way, Dr. W. G. Grace. Webb I remember with peculiar sympathy, because he came from my own county and learned to swim in the Severn. Maskeyne I always remember, because after I had given up all hope in the earliest days of my career as a cricketer, I thought I might make a cricketer. (Laughter.) Whympere I remember from his account of the first ascent of the Matterhorn, which was the first Alpine story I ever read ...

I have read with great interest almost every word of the number that was sent to me to show what it was doing. I missed the old cover and yet I liked the plans that occurred here. "The Boys' Own Paper, for boys of all ages."

I like that because I always think one of the great charms of our sex is that the best of us remain boys to the end. (Laughter and cheers.)

How often you see two old gentlemen, perhaps lame and crippled with gout, as I shall be soon, leaving their club late at night, and one says to the other, "Come along, old boy." Have you ever heard two old ladies going home and saying to one another, "Come along, old girl?" (Laughter.) ... The eternal boy remains the same. The *Boys' Own Paper*, while giving him fodder of all kinds, has succeeded with infinite skill in avoiding Scylla and Charybdis. It has not turned him into a prig or a prude. It has given him intellectual interests without turning him into an intellectual. Perhaps best of all, it keeps up today, as it did at its inception, the spirit of adventure which is the most essential part of the normal and healthy boy, and without which the man sinks into a player for safety or one who looks after his own average, and we do not want either of them in the big world that lies beyond the school ...

CIP for CAP?

From Sir Ian Morrow

Sir, The common agricultural policy in terms of its main objective, to bring the standard of living of the farming community up to the standard of living of the industrial community, has been a great success; production and productivity have increased beyond anyone's expectations.

Thus it has served its purpose and the time has come to wind up the common agricultural policy and put in its place a common industrial policy with the objective of redressing the balance between industry and agriculture.

The techniques developed for the common agricultural policy can be applied to industry, industrial groups can be guaranteed higher than world prices and guaranteed markets for all they produce. This would increase productivity and reduce unemployment. Some of the finance required can come from the disposal of the butter and grain mountains and the wine lake.

If the CIP is successful it has to be conceded that shortly Europe will be covered by mega car parks and other surplus products of industry, but no doubt they can be disposed of to the Eastern bloc well below cost, thereby raising their standard of living and possibly inhibiting their industrial development. Yours truly, IAN MORROW, 2 Albert Terrace Mews, NW1, January 13.

from Delhi
hold key
real India

PART 2

THE TIMES

MONDAY JANUARY 19 1987

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BUSINESS AND FINANCE 17-20
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Executive Editor
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET (Change on week)

FT 30 Share
1403.0 (+16.6)

FT-SE 100
1789.0 (+36.7)

Bargains
44842 (47658)

USM (Datastream)
137.37 (+2.02)

THE POUND (Change on week)

US Dollar
1.5190 (+0.0410)

W German mark
2.7995 (-0.0323)

Trade-weighted
69.0 (+0.2)

'No other Morgan man broke bank rules'

By Alison Eadie

Shareholders in Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bank which resigned three weeks ago as corporate adviser to Guinness, will receive a letter from their chairman, Lord Catto, today stating that compliance with the law is fundamental to Morgan's business in all countries where the group operates.

The letter says if Morgan "refrains from refuting speculation" about the Department of Trade and Industry investigation into Guinness, it should not be inferred "that this is because we accept or agree with it".

Lord Catto gives "background information" about the resignations of Mr Geoffrey Collier, Morgan's former head of securities, and Mr Roger Seelig, the Morgan director who acted for Guinness in the Distillers takeover.

He said of Mr Collier's personal share dealing, for which he now faces criminal prosecution for insider trading, that "no other director or employee of any other Morgan Grenfell company was in breach of our rules".

He said Mr Seelig had not complied with Morgan's established code on takeover bids. There was no suggestion in the letter that any further resignations from Morgan were likely.

● The Common Market Commission is expected to announce plans this month to ban insider trading throughout the EEC.

Britain outlawed the practice in 1980 and the only other EEC country to have done so is France. The Netherlands is considering a ban.

The Commission's proposals will be part of a wider set of recommendations for harmonizing rules governing the financial services sector.

PM to host design review

Five years after the first Downing Street design seminar, Mrs Thatcher will tomorrow host a second gathering of representatives of industry, commerce, design and education to consider what needs to be done to persuade companies to take design seriously.

Too many companies subscribe to the importance of design in theory but are doing little about it in practice, according to Mr John Butcher, Industry Under-Secretary.

Burton bond

The Burton Group is to launch a £100 million convertible Eurobond issue in the international capital markets.

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BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interims: Electronic Rentals Group, Gold Greenlees, Harrison Industries, Heath (Samuel) & Sons, Mayfair & City Properties, Park Food Group, Real Time Control, David S Smith (Holdings), Smith Whitworth, Tip Top Stores, Wigfalls, Finals Brooke Tool Engineering (Holdings), Coline International, County Properties Group, KLP Group.

TOMORROW - Interims: Cantors, Hampson Industries, Kewill Systems, Matthew Clark & Sons (Holdings), Finals: Black, Burdane Investments, Clarke Hooper, Crescent Japan Investment Trust, Energy Resources & Services, FFI Group, Lookers, LPA Industries, New Tokyo Investment Trust, TSL Group.

WEDNESDAY - Interims: British Gas, Davy Corpora-

Concern over exchange rates

Japan seeks dollar talks

From Bailey Morris, Washington

Japan is seeking high-level consultations with the Reagan Administration this week in the wake of the international attack on the dollar and growing concern over US policy on exchange rates.

Mr Toyoo Gyoten, Japan's deputy finance minister, will meet officials this week in Washington to review US policy and the Reagan Administration's commitment to the yen-dollar accord signed last year.

Japanese officials have accused it of failing to keep a commitment to support the yen-dollar exchange rate within a band of 155 to 165.

The dollar's plunge has placed conflicting pressures on the Administration.

US allies are demanding new efforts to stabilize the dollar, largely through another high-level meeting of the Group of Five industrial nations. But leading members of Congress say they would welcome a further drop in the dollar.

Market analysts are braced for another assault on the dollar, largely in response to the apparent split among US

officials over how far the currency should fall.

European officials have accused the US Administration of playing a dangerous game by talking down the currency in the hope of forcing other nations to stimulate their economies.

Japan and West Germany spent billions of dollars last week to stabilize their own currencies.

Both are anxious to avoid a currency war which could

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cause the dollar to plunge out of control. Over the last three weeks it has dropped 7 per cent against the mark alone.

Since February 1985, the dollar has fallen 48 per cent on a trade-weighted basis against the yen and the mark but only 6 per cent against other big trading partners who account for 78 per cent of all US trade.

The abrupt acceleration of the dollar's decline caused Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the US Federal Reserve Board, to issue a statement that the dollar had fallen far enough. The dollar firmed on Mr

Volcker's remarks but market analysts said it was only a temporary respite.

The split between Mr Volcker and Treasury Secretary James Baker over the dollar has led to demands from US allies that the Administration clarify its policies.

Key Congressional leaders have also called for further declines in the dollar but many Congressmen have also criticized the Administration for relying too heavily on dollar policy to correct the massive US trade deficit.

The dollar has been falling for two years and the US trade deficit has continued to grow. Exchange rate policies alone are not going to cure our problem, said an aide to Senator Lloyd Bentsen, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee which is working on new trade legislation.

Some officials fear that Mr Bentsen is allowing doubt to remain over US policy in order to put pressure on Japan and West Germany to stimulate their economies through tax cuts, interest rate cuts and other measures.

Germany faces intense pressure

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The German authorities will come under intense pressure if the dollar's fall resumes this week. Some market analysts are predicting that Thursday's meeting of the Bundesbank Council will result in a cut in the discount rate from its present level of 3.5 per cent.

Such a move would be unprecedented so close to Sunday's German general election. But the fact that it is being discussed in the markets is an indication of the corner that Germany finds itself in.

The fall in the dollar has been disproportionately reflected in mark strength. The mark is trading near to six-year highs against the dollar, and its strength forced last week's European Monetary System realignment, in which the mark and guilder were revalued by 3 per cent.

Apart from conceding a mark revaluation rather than a devaluation of the franc and other weak EMS currencies, the German Government has taken no other action.

But if the dollar's fall threatens the new EMS parities, the Bundesbank will come under pressure to cut rates. Striving off the last EMS realignment.

cost DM36 billion (£12.9 billion) in intervention, of which DM16 billion swelled the German money supply.

Another prolonged bout of intervention would take the Bundesbank even further away from its target range of 3 to 6 per cent for the central bank money stock.

Herr Gerhard Stoltenberg, the German finance minister, has said that the dollar has fallen too much and hinted at lower German market interest rates after the EMS realignment. However, he stressed that he was not attempting to put pressure on the Bundesbank to cut the discount rate.



Stoltenberg: he has hinted at lower interest rates

Tokyo hints at lower interest

From David Watts
Tokyo

Tokyo markets open today with the expectation that there will soon be another cut in Japan's discount rate.

Mr Satoshi Sumita, governor of the Bank of Japan, hinted at the possibility, on Friday. An extremely cautious man in his public statements, he repeated warnings at the end of last week that a strong yen could damage Japan's plans for growth of the domestic economy. But on Friday he did not add his usual proviso that a further cut would encourage inflation.

"The easy money that the BOJ is now pursuing will not risk rekindling inflation," said the governor who has repeatedly said that any further reduction from the current 3 per cent would continue to push up prices on the stock market, which reached a record high on Friday, and the already inflated value of real estate.

American bankers in Tokyo say the US strategy is to achieve lower rates in Japan and West Germany before lowering interest rates in the US to help out some of its hard-pressed industries. Ultimately, they would like to see the dollar trading at 145

yen.

Japanese bankers believe the rise in the value of the yen will not continue, the slight fall in Tokyo at the end of the week being a natural correction of what they thought was an overshoot in New York.

But they also noted that the rapid rise in the currency's value was not marked by any attempt by the US to stem the dollar's fall or any statements in support of Japan's heavy intervention over the past 10 days to try to halt the yen's rise in spite of the Baker-Miyazawa agreement of last October which many Japanese took as meaning that the US was happy with a rate of 160-162 yen to the dollar.

"The small print didn't mention any rate," said Mr Yusho Kashiwagi, chairman of the Bank of Tokyo, somewhat ruefully.

Both Mr Miyazawa and Mr Masaharu Gotoda, the Chief Cabinet Secretary, are believed to be determined to intervene heavily in the market to halt any further surge in the yen.

Another head rolls at Fermenta

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm

In a still escalating scandal that has rocked the normally placid Swedish business world, Mr Sune Dahlberg was at the weekend forced to resign as managing director of Fermenta, the biotechnology company.

Mr Dahlberg admitted lying in claiming that his signature on a half-yearly company report had been falsified. The report he signed last October had predicted profits of about £70 million, a forecast later downgraded to £40 million.

Fermenta had been a runaway success story under Mr Refaat el-Sayed, the Egyptian immigrant, until last year when he admitted he had lied in claiming to have a university doctorate. Since then his company's fortunes have plummeted.

A deal Mr el-Sayed was about to enter into with Volvo, the Swedish multinational, fell through and later he was forced to resign as managing director of Fer-

menta, although retaining a majority stake.

Since then, there have been three other managing directors, each forced to resign following revelations concerning irregularities in company affairs and Mr el-Sayed has been forced to sell his stake.

Last week, Fermenta was expelled from the Stockholm Stock Exchange for giving misleading information to shareholders.

Mr Dahlberg will be succeeded by Mr Bo Soderberg, a

member of the finance group that has taken over from Mr el-Sayed as principal owner. Mr Dahlberg was made managing director in December.

Mr el-Sayed, now in Hong Kong, had become something of a folk hero in Sweden until his downfall and was admired for his unconventional business techniques and employee-participation schemes. He was named "Swede of the Year" in 1985 by Swedish television.



No mean feat: Ray Hubbard adds more Wellingtons to the pile as Dunlop steps up production to meet demand

Bootmaker puts its foot down as Britain freezes

Boots, boots, boots...

Mr Ray Hubbard, operations manager at Dunlop's factory in Liverpool, checks the piles of extra Wellingtons the company is producing, seven days a week instead of the usual five, for the frozen feet of snowbound Britain.

Even the Russians cannot muster as many boot-making machines in one place, the factory says, and its 40ft trailers have been making special runs over the weekend to Kent, Surrey, Sussex, East

Anglia, Northumberland, and Scotland.

The plant in Walton is producing more than 10,000 extra pairs of boots a week and can continue to turn them out at the increased rate of 60,000 a week until the end of February, Mr Trevor Bates, director of industrial and protective footwear, says.

Blizzards foiled only one of the supply trucks bringing ingredients for the PVC compound that is heated, squeezed, and trimmed into 2.5 million boots a year.

Directors leave Royal Ordnance

By Teresa Poole
Business Correspondent

Two main board executive directors have left Royal Ordnance, the state-owned arms manufacturer due to be privatized by the end of March.

Mr Nicholas Bell, the finance director, and Mr William Meakin, the former chief executive, both left the corporation by mutual agreement in December and received undisclosed settlements against the unexpired portions of their two-year fixed contracts.

Mr Bell had joined from Plessey as part of a management strengthening in preparation for the stock market flotation first planned for last summer. Although there was little public dissent, the last-minute cancellation of the share offer caused considerable resentment within the company and Mr Bell's leaving had been rumoured for several weeks.

Mr Meakin, aged 61, was moved from his position as deputy chairman and chief executive last April to make way for Mr Roger Pennington, the new chief executive. Mr Meakin remained an executive director and chairman of the US subsidiary. He originally planned to stay on for the flotation process but has now retired after 35 years with the company.

Mr Bryan Bassett, the chairman, said: "I regret losing both of them." He added that Mr Bell "had left to further his career after we were not floated."

The departures leave just two executive directors, Mr Bassett and Mr Pennington, to spearhead the privatization. Four companies have expressed interest in buying the business: British Aerospace, Ferranti, Trafalgar House, and GKN. A series of factory visits is under way.

Mr Bassett said: "I think the company will be sold for a sum which will be acceptable to the Defence Secretary and much enhanced over the amount that might have been raised at the public flotation."

Paribas selloff starts at Fr405

From Susan Macdonald
Paris

Five years after it was nationalized by the Socialists, the Paribas banking and financial group today becomes the second of France's state-owned companies to be privatized by the French right-wing government.

M Edouard Balladour, the Finance Minister, has announced that the price of Paribas shares to be sold to the public from today to January 31 has been fixed at Fr405 (£43.3) per share. It had generally been expected that the share price would be between Fr400 and Fr450, but the Socialists were quick to call the announced price too low for one of France's major financial institutions.

A total of 34,990,674 shares, at present held by the state, will be on sale. A further 11,663,550 shares are already in the hands of the public in the form of non-voting investment certificates issued by the Socialists. People holding these shares, 25 per cent of the company's capital, will have until March 27 to convert them into voting shares.

Two per cent of the shares on offer are set aside for Paribas employees with those with more than five years service obtaining a 5 per cent discount on the quoted price. A further 20 per cent of shares are being offered on the foreign markets and it is understood that this percentage has already been oversubscribed.

To create a "hard core" of shareholders, the government allowed 18 per cent of Paribas shares to be sold on the free market last Thursday and Friday. Leading French, European and Japanese companies are now shareholders at prices which reached Fr450 a share.

Paribas consolidated results have progressed from Fr1.5 billion for the group in 1981 to Fr2.7 billion in 1985 and Fr1.8 billion in the first six months of 1986.

The government has plans to privatize 65 companies over the next five years.

State 'should lead drive for jobsharing'

By Our City Staff

Strong consideration should be given to jobsharing as a means of reducing unemployment, according to an article in the *Lloyds Bank Review*, today.

Mr Stephen Hill, a lecturer at Cardiff Business School, says it is time the Government took the lead in breaking working practices which obstruct jobsharing.

The number of people employed in part-time and temporary work has increased in recent years, Mr Hill says, but the average number of hours worked each week by individuals has dropped only marginally.

In 1975, men in manual jobs worked an average of 45.5 hours a week compared with 44.3 hours in 1984, Mr Hill says.

As well as reducing unemployment, jobsharing would have other benefits. It would fit the personal requirements of many workers,

'Define computer crime'

By Anne Warden

Computer fraud is thought to be costing British businesses between £25 and £30 million a year, according to the Confederation of British Industry.

It wants more deterrents, and is backing calls for new offences to be defined to combat the problem. It suggests the Government should consider introducing a broadly-based law for computer-related crime, thus ending the need for reliance on old laws that might not be adequate. A CBI working party, headed by Mr Chris Amery, data protection manager at

IBM, believes, however, that companies can do much in the meantime to frustrate criminals.

The issue is one for all managements, and not just computer specialists, said Mr Amery. "There is no way of counting what is going on. Nobody can count themselves immune from being attacked by fraudulent employees, customers or suppliers."

There were gadgets available to put data in code, but the best protection was to educate employees and have a sound security strategy, he added.

The CBI and about 40 other bodies including the Chinese government have responded to suggestions last March by the Scottish Law Commission, one of the government bodies with the task of keeping the law up to date. It sought the introduction of one new offence - unauthorized access to computer data - but did not seek any wider alteration to the law.

Speakers at a CBI conference on computer security on Thursday next week include Detective Inspector John Anstee, of the Metropolitan and City police computer crime unit.

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Tax relief plea to Chancellor

By Anne Warden

Large companies should be given tax relief to encourage them to invest in small ones, the Association of Independent Businesses (AIB) says in a 20-point Budget submission to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The scheme would allow corporation tax relief of up to £500,000 in any one year to public limited liability companies which invested at least £5,000 in a small company.

Relief would no longer be due if the investing company made a takeover bid or acquired more than 30 per cent of the recipient firm, the association suggests. It believes that Britain could learn from the United States, where between 15 and 20 per cent of funds raised by venture-capital partnerships come from large corporations.

The AIB also attacks the present VAT rules, which, it says, burden businesses with most of the administrative costs. It wants a higher registration threshold of £50,000 turnover and says that accounting for VAT should be on the basis of cash paid and received.

Flogas rises as mercury drops

By Michael Clark and Carol Leonard

The cold weather, which boosted oil and gas shares to record levels on the main stock market, filtered through to the Unlisted Securities Market with Flogas, the liquefied petroleum gas supplier, sapping up most of the glory. Its shares soared 60p to a new peak at 316p, making it one of the biggest risers on the USM last week.

The Irish company, which imports and supplies liquid gas for industrial and domestic use, has been expanding rapidly in Britain and is expected to receive an anticipated boost from the cold spell.

But any such increase in turnover and profitability will have arisen too late to affect the next interim figures which will be published within the next few weeks. They cover the six months to November.

Even though Flogas traditionally earns most of its money in the second half, a number of market men expect the next set of figures to be impressive. In 1986 profits rose from £1.84 million

(£1.73 million) to £2.81 million, with just £58,000 of that earned in the first half. The rising oil price and increased demand for fuel also persuaded a few investors to back Flogas, the onshore British oil explorer run by Mr Tod Floyd. Its shares were lifted 11p to a peak of 58p.

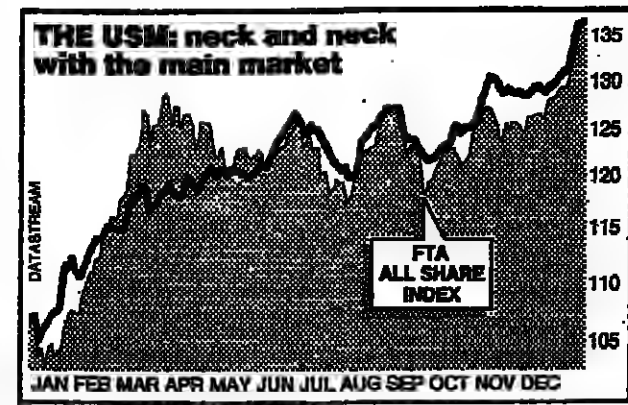
Investors also liked the look of the £5.75 million deal it unveiled last week. Floyd is buying the British coalmining division of Hampton Coal Mining Areas and accompanied the announcement with news of a 15 million share placement at 40p a share, to raise £6 million.

Elsewhere Local London Group, the property development company which manages business centres, was also setting records by jumping a total of 78p to a record 423p. The company, run by the brothers Robert and Graham Bourne, came to the USM last September at a flotation price of just 135p.

Last month it unveiled an interim profit of £30,000 and the acquisition of Wenton, a privately-owned property company, for £4.5 million—a deal which now looks better than the market first realized. Wenton owned two freehold properties in Covent Garden, worth £2.25 million, and liquid assets of £2.25 million.

Local London is in the process of converting the Covent Garden properties into business centres and plans to use the cash pile to develop two sites it owns at Hammersmith and Putney, also in London.

NMW, which supplies computers to stockbroking firms, managed to move further away from its all-time low of 21p, which it reached earlier this month after criticism and bad publicity about technical



problems with its equipment in the post-Big Bang City. Its shares improved 47p last week to 265p. They were as high as 367p last April.

Among other computing stocks, its rival Consultants Computer Financial ended the week 4p worse at 164p. Sherwood Computer Service, the Romford firm which caters for the insurance industry, dipped 2p to 252p and Technology for Business, the legal profession specialist, which was recommended in this column at 78p last week, jumped 22p to 100p.

The Channel Islands offshoot of the TSB firmed a penny to match its peak of 110p after its preliminary results on Wednesday. Its balance sheet held no surprises. Pretax profits rose from £3.9 million to £5.4 million, in line with the forecast made by the company in its prospectus when it was floated last October. Earnings per share improved by 32 per cent to 14.4p.

Mr Geoffrey Douglas, the leading USM specialist at Hoare Govett, the broker, described the figures as spar-

king, but enthusiasm was dampened by a statement from the company's director and general manager, Mr Moore Harvey, saying that profits were not expected to rise at the same rate during the current year.

Norbria Electronics, the electronic component distributor, slipped another 3p to 60p after disappointing half-time figures. It turned in losses before tax of £399,000, against profits of £333,000 last time.

Parkfield Group, the fast-growing mini-conglomerate headed by Mr Roger Felber, and consistently one of the best performers on the USM, also fell temporarily out of favour, easing 7p to 211p.

The downturn came despite an increase in profits at the half-way stage from £2 million to £2.6 million and a bullish statement from Mr Felber.

Shield, the Hampstead property development group, similarly fell 7p to 175p after announcing profits at the six-month stage of £475,000 against a full-year figure for the preceding 12 months of £631,000.

Catches nourish Hunter

Shares of Hunter Saphir, the exotically named fresh food distributor, shrugged off the effects of the cold weather last week and hit new heights with a 6p rise to 191p.

In fact, the group has been enjoying something of a renaissance since the new year, following a period of four acquisitions just before Christmas from S&W Berisford, the commodity trader and food group. These were the first large acquisitions made by Hunter Saphir since it came to the Unlisted Securities Market and included a couple of

Christmas pudding manufacturer. The £25 million price was raised by Hunter Saphir issuing a mixture of ordinary and preference shares. This effectively gave Berisford a 20 per cent stake in Hunter Saphir but no voting rights.

Hunter Saphir also used the acquisitions to help strengthen its management team by asking Berisford directors Mr Henry Lewis and Mr Peter Jacobs to join the board.

There has been some increase in bank borrowings following the acquisitions, but this is expected to be short-lived and should be more than

offset by tangible assets which have already trebled to around £19 million.

Hunter Saphir already boasts an impressive list of customers, including Marks and Spencer, and is likely to get the best out of the new companies. The current year, which ends in a couple of weeks, should see pretax profits rise from £2.1 million to £2.75 million. But for the year to February 1988, pretax profits should more than double to £6 million. The shares may look a bit expensive, but may still have some life left in them.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

Market rates	Market rates
January 19	January 19
N York 1.5040-1.5115	1.5040-1.5115
London 2.0477-2.0500	2.0477-2.0500
Amsterd 1.1853-1.1900	1.1853-1.1900
Brussels 57.12-58.01	57.12-58.01
Paris 1.0406-1.0428	1.0406-1.0428
Frankfurt 2.7881-2.7925	2.7881-2.7925
Madrid 167.52-168.25	167.52-168.25
Stockholm 1.0755-1.0825	1.0755-1.0825
Oslo 1.0755-1.0825	1.0755-1.0825
Copenhagen 1.0755-1.0825	1.0755-1.0825
Stockholm 1.0755-1.0825	1.0755-1.0825
Oslo 1.0755-1.0825	1.0755-1.0825
Copenhagen 1.0755-1.0825	1.0755-1.0825
Stockholm 1.0755-1.0825	1.0755-1.0825
Oslo 1.0755-1.0825	1.0755-1.0825
Copenhagen 1.0755-1.0825	1.0755-1.0825

Sterling rates compared with 1979 rates up at 80.0 (day's rate 80.4-80.5).

OTHER STERLING RATES

Country	Rate
Argentina (aust)	1.5332-1.5400
Australia dollar	2.2187-2.2221
Belgium franc	0.5855-0.5900
Canada dollar	0.5855-0.5900
Denmark krone	0.5855-0.5900
France franc	0.5855-0.5900
Germany mark	0.5855-0.5900
Greece drachma	0.5855-0.5900
India rupee	0.5855-0.5900
Italy lira	0.5855-0.5900
Japan yen	0.5855-0.5900
South Africa rand	0.5855-0.5900
Spain peseta	0.5855-0.5900
Sweden krona	0.5855-0.5900
Switzerland franc	0.5855-0.5900
U.K. £ sterling	0.5855-0.5900
U.S. dollar	0.5855-0.5900

Notes supplied by Barclays Bank HOFEX and East.

MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

Rate	Rate
Clearing Rate 11	11.10-11.15
Financial House 11%	11.10-11.15

Discount	Discount
Overnight 11%	11.10-11.15
Week 10%	10.10-10.15

Treasury Bills (Discount %)	Treasury Bills (Discount %)
3 month 10%	10.10-10.15
6 month 10%	10.10-10.15
12 month 10%	10.10-10.15

Price	Price
1 month 10%	10.10-10.15
3 month 10%	10.10-10.15
6 month 10%	10.10-10.15
12 month 10%	10.10-10.15

Local Authority (Discount %)	Local Authority (Discount %)
3 month 10%	10.10-10.15
6 month 10%	10.10-10.15
12 month 10%	10.10-10.15

Local Authority (Discount %)	Local Authority (Discount %)
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US NOTEBOOK

Pressure grows on Volcker for dollar interest rate cut

In the struggle over the value of the dollar, the Federal Reserve is plainly the captive of the Administration's plan, instituted almost immediately after the loss of the mid-term elections by the Republicans, to forestall protectionist moves by the Democrat-controlled Congress.

With the Administration controlling six out of seven seats on the Federal Reserve Board, the chairman, Mr Paul Volcker, has no choice but to implement a tight monetary policy to back up his claim that the dollar has fallen enough, is negligible.

Indeed, the Fed is feeding the money growth boom. Money figures for December indicate sharp re-acceleration of M2 growth from about 7 per cent in November to more than 9 per cent in December, thus breaching the Fed's own self-imposed demand that M2 growth should decelerate.

Adjusted Fed credit central bank money is now sharply accelerating in year-over-year growth. In January the Fed has already made repurchases which indicate a desire to continue the monetary expansion. At this season, matched sales are more usual.

At the same time, a rapid build-up in the Fed's holdings of dollars for foreign central banks (the counterpart of frantic and massive Japanese and German central bank purchases of dollars) has put more downward pressure on short-term US interest rates, thus reinforcing the weakening trend of the dollar. Three-month T-bills, which were 6.21 per cent last June, are now 5.35 per cent.

At the same time, Mr Volcker is under heavy pressure from Mr James Baker, Secretary of the Treasury, to reduce US interest rates even more. Not only will this help the Administration's foreign demands for a weaker dollar, but it may even help the sluggish US economy.

December retail sales figures, released last week, went for December, completed a fourth consecutive month of growth in nominal terms, and probably fell in real terms, raising the prospect of low or even zero gross national product growth in the fourth quarter.

The numbers, to be released on Thursday, may knock the dollar still more if they are very low. The first quarter has opened with a spectacular collapse of auto sales, down nearly 40 per cent from a year ago in the first 10 days.

The dollar collapse and excess money growth are feeding the speculative boom in shares which is now gathering a life of its own as massive excess money stocks are flung

into the markets, propelling prices into a spiral. Money managers may be able to perceive that the share boom is moving into a world of unreality but they are bound to participate, to compete.

The bond market has been flattened by the fear of inflation raised by the dollar's drop, by the high rate of money growth and by the oil price revival. In fact, 1987 inflation in America, as measured by consumer prices, is unlikely to exceed 2 per cent as wages are well contained.

The bond market does not believe this. It has been "spooked" since last April, when the Reaganites on the Fed forced through a series of discount rate cuts and vigorous money growth policies which have failed in their intent to reduce medium-to-long term interest rates or to revive economic growth.

The short-term target of the Administration appears to be a 15 per cent devaluation of the dollar from the early January levels, bringing the yen up to about 135 and the D-mark up to about 1.55.

Paul Volcker: change of tight monetary policy negative

While the dollar has plunged against these two main currencies, the Korean won and the Taiwanese dollar have strong to their old parities, as have the Hong Kong dollar, the Japanese yen, and the Australian dollar.

Still, there is the clear hope that Germany and Japan will be forced to take measures to liberalise import, tax and trade policies. If the US is to achieve the export-led growth that is the clear hope of the Administration, Germany and Japan are going to have to provide a new market growth possibilities. If not, the question is where the prospective booming US exports, hoped for by the Administration, will be sold.

COMPANY NEWS

FINLAN GROUP: Agreement has been reached for the purchase of Witting Brothers. This will be financed by the issue of 3.44 million new ordinary shares of which 710,766 will be retained by the vendors. The balance of 2.73 million shares has been conditionally placed at 85p each, but these are subject to recall as they will, in the first instance, be offered by way of clawback at this price to the Finnish shareholders. Witting's shareholders are entitled to a further payment—subject to a maximum of £525,000 in nominal value—in 6 per cent convertible loan notes, depending on the 1986 results. Witting adds a highly profitable materials agency and merchanting business to Finland.

LONDON AND MANCHESTER GROUP: Annual premiums for 1986 (net £23.24 million (£23.68 million)). Single premiums £55.03 million (£47.65 million). Sum assured £715 million (£613 million). The board explains that comparisons are distorted by the boom in sales of individual pension products immediately before the 1985 budget. The home service division's overall new annual premiums were 6 per cent lower at £9.7 million.

F COPSON: Half-year to Oct 31. Turnover £3.53 million (£3.54 million). Pretax profit £59,225 (£54,189). Earnings per share 0.99p (0.92p). Mr Richard Thompson now has a controlling interest.

BOC GROUP: Mr Richard Giordano, the chairman, told the annual meeting that the group has just finished the first quarter (Dec 31), details of which will be announced next month. These results are in line with the company's forecast for excellent growth this year in both profit and earnings per share.

MEMCOM INTERNATIONAL HOLDINGS: Holders of £252,457 of loan stock converted their holdings into ordinary shares with effect from Dec 31 last. This resulted in 841,552 (additional) ordinary shares. Modern Scientific and Electronic converted £250,000 of its loan stock and increased its holding to 1.36 million ordinary shares (22 per cent of the enlarged capital).

INVESTOR CAPITAL TRUST: First quarterly dividend of 3p, payable on March 27. This indicates a rate for the year to Sept 30 next of not less than 12p (compared with 7.4p for the preceding nine months).

NORSE DATA: The share registry now shows about 47.5 per cent foreign share ownership. A maximum of 49 per cent is allowed under Norwegian government regulations. But because of time lags in the share

registry, the transfer of A shares from Norwegian to non-Norwegian shareholders and the conversion of Norwegian-owned A shares to B have been suspended until the registry has been brought up to date and the true foreign ownership determined.

ST ANDREW TRUST: Total dividend for 1986 raised to 3.5p (2.5p). Pretax revenue £1.92 million (£1.56 million). Earnings per share 2.5p (2.5p). Dividend 3p (2.5p) for 1986, payable on March 31. Pretax earnings £306,158 (£219,874). Earnings per share 2.5p (2.5p).

GREENFRIAR INVESTMENT CO: Dividend 2p (1.7p) for 1986, payable on March 31. Pretax earnings £306,158 (£219,874). Earnings per share 2.5p (2.5p).

INSURANCE GROUP: An offer is to be made for Friesch Groningsche Hypotheekbank of 10 guilders in cash for every ordinary share. There are about 2.5 million ordinary shares. The offer has a value of about £125 million (£8 million). FGH's board recommends acceptance.

CARLESS, CAPEL & LEONARD: The company reports that 3,557 holders of 71,012 ordinary shares have opted for a 50p alternative to the interim dividend of 1p. Dealings in these shares are expected to start on Jan 22.

PAREDALE HOLDINGS: In response to the rights issue of 1977, 13 million ordinary shares, representing 10 per cent of the 130 million issued, have been received for 9.12 million shares (6.1 per cent).

C.F. PARIBAS: (Incorporated in France) 100% owned by C.F. Paribas. LONDON 113, LONDON 78 800. Tel: 01-252 0200. C.F. Paribas is a member of the C.F. Paribas Group.

BASE LENDING RATES: 11.00% (11.00%), 11.00% (11.00%), 11.00% (11.00%), 11.00% (11.00%), 11.00% (11.00%), 11.00% (11.00%), 11.00% (11.00%), 11.00% (11.00%), 11.00% (11.00%), 11.00% (11.00%).

BASE LENDING RATES: 11.00% (11.00%), 11.00% (11.00%), 11.00% (11.00%), 11.00% (11.00%), 11.00% (11.00%), 11.00% (11.00%), 11.00% (11.00%), 11.00% (11.00%), 11.00% (11.00%), 11.00% (11.00%).

BASE LENDING RATES: 11.00% (11.00%), 11.00

Neill bundles Lloyd's back in the limelight

■ ■ ■ ■ ■

Portfolio Gold

From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements, on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches, you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Group	Share Price
1	Fin Art Dev	Drugs/Stores	115.00
2	Racal Elect	Electronics	120.00
3	Evode	Chemicals/Pharm	125.00
4	Joseph (Leopold)	Bank/Discount	128.00
5	Douglas (RM)	Building/Roads	130.00
6	Backley	Electronics	135.00
7	STC	Electronics	140.00
8	Brent Chem	Chemicals	145.00
9	Barclays Bank	Bank/Discount	150.00
10	Apical Computers	Electronics	155.00
11	Neat	Drugs/Stores	160.00
12	Audio Fidelity	Electronics	165.00
13	Miles 33	Electronics	170.00
14	Ud Leasing	Electronics	175.00
15	Ward White	Drugs/Stores	180.00
16	Wintmore Elect	Electronics	185.00
17	Black	Electronics	190.00
18	Savoy Hotels 'A'	Hotels/Catering	195.00
19	Low (Wat)	Food	200.00
20	Grin	Building/Roads	205.00
21	Booker	Food	210.00
22	Belam	Food	215.00
23	Outer Allen	Bank/Discount	220.00
24	Gleeson (RM)	Building/Roads	225.00
25	LCP	Drugs/Stores	230.00
26	Lox Scot	Bank/Discount	235.00
27	Stanley (AG)	Drugs/Stores	240.00
28	Hunter Saphir	Food	245.00
29	Turrill	Building/Roads	250.00
30	Park Foods	Food	255.00
31	Marshall (Hull)	Building/Roads	260.00
32	Ward Hidge	Building/Roads	265.00
33	McAlpine (Hull)	Building/Roads	270.00
34	Smart (J)	Building/Roads	275.00
35	Unigate	Food	280.00
36	Armstrong 'A'	Drugs/Stores	285.00
37	Gent SR	Drugs/Stores	290.00
38	Abney	Building/Roads	295.00
39	Oceano	Electronics	300.00
40	Galifford	Building/Roads	305.00
41	Dee	Food	310.00
42	Rowntree Mac	Food	315.00
43	Guinness Peat	Bank/Discount	320.00
44	Salverson (Chen)	Food	325.00

Please be sure to take account of any minus signs

Weekly Dividend
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £8,000 on Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEKLY TOTAL

Block out- standing	Price	Chgs	Int.	Grass	Net

Block out- standing	Price	Chgs	Int.	Grass	Net

Block out- standing	Price	Chgs	Int.	Grass	Net

Block out- standing	Price	Chgs	Int.	Grass	Net

Block out- standing	Price	Chgs	Int.	Grass	Net

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Block out- standing	Price	Chgs	Int.	Grass	Net

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Block out- standing	Price	Chgs	Int.	Grass	Net

Block out- standing	Price	Chgs	Int.	Grass	Net

Block out- standing	Price	Chgs	Int.	Grass	Net

Block out- standing	Price	Chgs	Int.	Grass	Net

Block out- standing	Price	Chgs	Int.	Grass	Net

Capitalization and week's changes

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began January 12. Dealings end Friday. Settlement day next Monday. Settlement day February 2.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Where stocks have only one price quoted, these are middle prices based daily at 5pm. Yield, change and P/E are calculated on the middle price.

Company	Price	Chgs	Grass	Yield	P/E
115.00 Royal Ind. at cost	115.00	0.00	115.00	4.8	11.5
120.00 Racal Elect	120.00	0.00	120.00	4.8	11.5
125.00 Evode	125.00	0.00	125.00	4.8	11.5
128.00 Joseph (Leopold)	128.00	0.00	128.00	4.8	11.5
130.00 Douglas (RM)	130.00	0.00	130.00	4.8	11.5
135.00 Backley	135.00	0.00	135.00	4.8	11.5
140.00 STC	140.00	0.00	140.00	4.8	11.5
145.00 Brent Chem	145.00	0.00	145.00	4.8	11.5
150.00 Barclays Bank	150.00	0.00	150.00	4.8	11.5
155.00 Apical Computers	155.00	0.00	155.00	4.8	11.5
160.00 Neat	160.00	0.00	160.00	4.8	11.5
165.00 Audio Fidelity	165.00	0.00	165.00	4.8	11.5
170.00 Miles 33	170.00	0.00	170.00	4.8	11.5
175.00 Ud Leasing	175.00	0.00	175.00	4.8	11.5
180.00 Ward White	180.00	0.00	180.00	4.8	11.5
185.00 Wintmore Elect	185.00	0.00	185.00	4.8	11.5
190.00 Black	190.00	0.00	190.00	4.8	11.5
195.00 Savoy Hotels 'A'	195.00	0.00	195.00	4.8	11.5
200.00 Low (Wat)	200.00	0.00	200.00	4.8	11.5
205.00 Grin	205.00	0.00	205.00	4.8	11.5
210.00 Booker	210.00	0.00	210.00	4.8	11.5
215.00 Belam	215.00	0.00	215.00	4.8	11.5
220.00 Outer Allen	220.00	0.00	220.00	4.8	11.5
225.00 Gleeson (RM)	225.00	0.00	225.00	4.8	11.5
230.00 LCP	230.00	0.00	230.00	4.8	11.5
235.00 Lox Scot	235.00	0.00	235.00	4.8	11.5
240.00 Stanley (AG)	240.00	0.00	240.00	4.8	11.5
245.00 Hunter Saphir	245.00	0.00	245.00	4.8	11.5
250.00 Turrill	250.00	0.00	250.00	4.8	11.5
255.00 Park Foods	255.00	0.00	255.00	4.8	11.5
260.00 Marshall (Hull)	260.00	0.00	260.00	4.8	11.5
265.00 Ward Hidge	265.00	0.00	265.00	4.8	11.5
270.00 McAlpine (Hull)	270.00	0.00	270.00	4.8	11.5
275.00 Smart (J)	275.00	0.00	275.00	4.8	11.5
280.00 Unigate	280.00	0.00	280.00	4.8	11.5
285.00 Armstrong 'A'	285.00	0.00	285.00	4.8	11.5
290.00 Gent SR	290.00	0.00	290.00	4.8	11.5
295.00 Abney	295.00	0.00	295.00	4.8	11.5
300.00 Oceano	300.00	0.00	300.00	4.8	11.5
305.00 Galifford	305.00	0.00	305.00	4.8	11.5
310.00 Dee	310.00	0.00	310.00	4.8	11.5
315.00 Rowntree Mac	315.00	0.00	315.00	4.8	11.5
320.00 Guinness Peat	320.00	0.00	320.00	4.8	11.5
325.00 Salverson (Chen)	325.00	0.00	325.00	4.8	11.5

BREWERIES					
230.7m	Allied-Lyons	345	0-1	14.5	42 15.8
231.5m	Beck	787	0-1	24.3	3.2 13.8
17.4m	Bolton	68	1-5	1.0	1.5 34.5
141.4m	Boddingtons	132	-1	4.8	5.0 18.8
124.6m	Brown (Matthews)	548	0-2	2.0	8.5 20.0
25.6m	Buckley	189	-4	4.3	2.5 38.1

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EDUCATIONAL FEATURE

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Millfield School

Principal: G.M. Minson, R.V. Ed. D.L.C.
Senior School
 Millfield, Street,
 Somerset BA16 0JD
 Tel: Street 42291



Junior School
 Edgley Hall,
 Glastonbury,
 Somerset BA6 8JD
 Tel: Glastonbury 32446

Applications for entry in September 1987

to the Tutor for Admissions (Ref 271)

Headmaster
 Roll 150+
 Age range 7 to 13+
 Teaching Staff 7 to 13+
 Class Size 20+ available
 Subjects available C.E. and Scholarship

Sport
 Music 23 sports
 Orchestras, choirs, string and wind, chamber ensembles, 20+ available
 Hobbies/Clubs/Societies 80% to Senior School

Both schools are co-educational, situated in beautiful Somerset countryside, within an hour's car journey from Bath.

Flexible policy over age of entry.

Inquiries welcomed and preliminary tours arranged.

BURSARIES available for all-round talent.

Academic and Music SCHOLARSHIP examinations held annually.

Further SCHOLARSHIPS available for Sixth Form entry for pupils of outstanding academic ability.

LATYMER UPPER SCHOOL

King Street, Hammersmith, London W6 9LR

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 1987

MAIN SCHOOL
 Entrance examinations for boys whose date of birth is between 1st September 1975 and 31st August 1976 will be held on Saturday, 7th February 1987, followed by a further examination and interview for selected candidates on Thursday 19th or Friday, 20th February 1987.

A number of places will be held in full to fill the waiting places. Full details of the results of these examinations.

Full, exclusive fees in September 1987 will be not less than £700 per term.

Closing date for entry to the examination is Friday 23rd January.

SIXTH FORM ENTRY.
 Applications for Sixth Form entry should be made by letter to the Headmaster. Some Assessed Places will be held on a waiting list for places available for pupils embarking on A-Level courses.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.
 Entrance examinations for boys whose date of birth is between 1st September 1975 and 31st August 1976 will be held on Saturday, 7th February 1987, followed by a further examination and interview on Thursday, 14th March 1987.

Full, exclusive fees in September 1987 will be not less than £700 per term.

Closing date for entry to the examination is Friday, 23rd January.

Successful candidates will join the Sixth Form or the Preparatory Department on September 1, 1987.

Application form and further particulars from: The Headmaster's Secretary, Latymer Upper School, King Street, London W6 9LR (Tel: 01 741-1851)

Who is the fairest of them all?

British women no longer consider beauty treatment extravagant and the prospects for beauticians have never been better, says Beryl Dixon

French and Italian women have long considered visits to beauty salons as important as those to hairdressers. Their British cousins, who used to think these visits were a luxury, are now more accustomed to making appointments, whether on a regular basis or before a special occasion. This trend means that prospects for beauty therapists look good.

There is a bewildering number of job titles in the beauty field - beautician, consultant, therapist, aesthetician - titles often used to denote the range of treatments their holders offer. Generally speaking, beauticians concentrate on facial and skin care while consultants advise on, and primarily sell, cosmetics on behalf of companies. A beauty therapist or aesthetician, by contrast, is qualified to give a range of treatments to face and body, from facials, manicures and pedicures to massage, waxing and electrolysis; from make-up advice to treatments designed to correct bad skin conditions, improve muscle tone or lose weight.

Unfortunately, anyone may set up in business as a beauty therapist. The title is not protected, and there are some unscrupulous operators around. Discerning clients, however, will expect evidence of qualifications, usually in the form of a framed diploma, and anyone wishing to train is strongly advised to attend a reputable course. Equally, unfortunately, diplomas can be quite

easy to come by. If there are some less than reputable practitioners, there are some schools whose certificates are not worth the paper they are printed on. All this may change soon. There are moves in the profession to press for a national registration system, with only therapists who have followed a rigorous course of training permitted to practice.

In the meantime, it is important for prospective students to shop around carefully when choosing a school, asking questions about the careers of former students (no good school will object), and ensuring that the course leads, in addition to its own diploma, to the qualifications of a recognized examining body.

There are at least five of these: it does not appear to matter which the school is linked with, since all are recognized nationally or internationally. Elisabeth Jones, a qualified physiotherapist, beauty therapist and immediate past chairman of the British Association of Beauty Therapy and Cosmetology, who now runs her own college near Andover in Hampshire, says: "Look for a school which is not state-run, has its name named against a reputable organization."

Liz, naturally enough, has chosen BABTAC, but even with her experience and links with that organization, was not allowed to have her school included on their approved list until she had shown a

the ability to relate well to people, putting them at their ease.

Not all clients are confident and may feel uncomfortable discussing personal problems with a well-groomed therapist. The work is also physically tiring and demands stamina: thus good health is important.

Qualified beauty therapists have a range of employment opportunities, but which vary in different parts of the country. Some work in beauty salons, others in health farms, a few in hospitals; and there is a small number of openings in film and TV make-up work. Prospects for self employment are good. While renting premises is costly, it is possible to start in a small way, using a spare room in one's home. An outlay of around £500 should buy a good couch, a supply of creams and other equipment, with a further sum required for insurance and advertising.

Tina Prowling has been a mobile beauty therapist since leaving the state sector London College of Fashion with a Higher Diploma and BABTAC qualifications. Finding no jobs available in Winchester, where she lives with her parents, she decided to go it alone. Business is going well.

She visits clients, offering day, evening and weekend appointments, and is popular with working women and young mothers. All the equipment necessary for facials, massage, waxing and electrolysis treatments was bought for £300. More-

LONDON SES

ELTHAM COLLEGE

HMC Formerly DQ 11-18

Day and Boarding Places for 580 Boys, Sixth Form Places for Girls.

Immediate applications are invited for the following three challenging senior posts. In all three cases a willingness to make a strong contribution to sporting and/or other extra-curricular activities will be most advantageous. Assistance is offered with removal expenses, and living accommodation may be available on site. Further details of the posts are available on request.

HEAD OF GAMES AND P.E.
 (the present holder retires after 35 years' service)
 required for April or September 1987 - the successful applicant will be expected to have special experience in Rugby coaching.

HEAD OF ECONOMICS
 (the present holder is retiring)
 required for September 1987 - a graduate to be responsible for the organization of the department, its teaching and its academic standing.

HEAD OF CDT
 (new post)
 required for September 1987 - a well qualified and energetic future Head of Department to launch and build up an exciting new post which may suit either a very enthusiastic experienced teacher or an outstanding new graduate.

Apply with full curriculum vitae and references to the Headmaster, Eltham College, Grove Park Road, Mellingham, London SE8 4QF, Tel: 01-857 1465, (ST/579)

State courses free to younger students

over, it is compact enough to carry on a bicycle. She is very fit.

She advertises in the local free paper (for which she now writes a column) and initially pushed leaflets through doors herself. Having passed her driving test, she hopes to acquire a car, followed by a folding treatment couch, and expand her services to surrounding villages.

For a short reading list and information send self-addressed SAE to Career Horizons (Beauty) The Times, PO Box 481, Virginia Street, London E1 9BD.

RECOMMENDED READING
 Job Outline no. 64, Beauty Culture and Beauty Therapy, also by COIC. Should be available in careers office and school libraries.

For courses in the state sector see: Director of Further Education, CRAC/Hobsons Press.

In the private sector: Getting into Keep Fit, Beauty, Hairdressing and Modelling, by Elizabeth Summerson, Careers Consultants.

Examining Organizations
 City and Guilds of London Institute, 46 Britannia Street, London WC1X 9RG.
 Business and Technician Education Council, Central House, Upper Woburn Place, London WC1H 0HH.
 Confederation of Beauty Therapy and Cosmetology, Suite 5 Wolsley House, Ornel Road, Chesham Chas GL50 1TH.
 Working in Beauty and Health, Careers and Occupational Information Centre, FREEPOST Sheffield S1 4BR (price 99p),

Kit compact enough to carry by cycle

over, it is compact enough to carry on a bicycle. She is very fit.

She advertises in the local free paper (for which she now writes a column) and initially pushed leaflets through doors herself. Having passed her driving test, she hopes to acquire a car, followed by a folding treatment couch, and expand her services to surrounding villages.

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 Confederation of Beauty Therapy and Cosmetology, Suite 5 Wolsley House, Ornel Road, Chesham Chas GL50 1TH.
 Working in Beauty and Health, Careers and Occupational Information Centre, FREEPOST Sheffield S1 4BR (price 99p),

DOVER COLLEGE

Dover, Kent

H.M.C. Co-educational Boarding & Day School
 240 boys and 130 girls aged 13-18
 Patron: H.M. the Queen Mother
 Headmaster: J.K. Ind, M.A.

- ★ low teacher/pupil ratio and wide choice of subjects
- ★ individual attention and encouraging supervision
- ★ wide provision of activities, music and sports
- ★ range of awards for many types of talent
- ★ thorough career and university entrance counselling
- ★ Junior School for younger brothers and sisters at nearby Folkestone

Please telephone the Secretary (0304-205989) for a prospectus and to arrange a visit.

GRESHAM'S SCHOOL

SCHOLARSHIPS

to be held on 18th, 19th & 20th February 1987

The following scholarships are offered:-

Open:-

- The Fishmongers' Scholarship of up to 100% of fees.
- One Fishmongers' Company Scholarship of £1,500 p.a.
- One Fishmongers' Company Scholarship for Music or Art of £1,500 p.a.
- One Fishmongers' Company Scholarship of £1,100 p.a.
- Restricted Country Scholarship (maximum of two combined values not to exceed £900 p.a.)

Candidates must be under 14 on 1st April 1987.

Apply to The Headmaster's Secretary, Gresham's School, Holt, Norfolk.

Closing date 9th February 1987.

HENDON PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Boys 7-13 prepared for the Common Entrance Examinations to independent secondary schools. Founded 1873. Fees £780 per term, inclusive of all extras except text books. Headmaster is a member of the IAPS.

For details of entry please telephone the Headmaster 01 203 3465

THE HARPUR TRUST SCHOOLS FOR BOYS

BEDFORD SCHOOL
 Burnaby Road, Bedford
 (Tel: 0234 35456)
 (Headmaster: S. J. Miller, M.A.)

BEDFORD MODERN SCHOOL
 Mowden Lane, Bedford
 (Tel: 0234 64331)
 (Headmaster: P. J. Squire, M.A.)

Schools endowed by the Harpur Trust have provided fine-class education in Bedford since 1566. They are guided by the aims of the Governors, which are to promote the highest standards in education, maintain academic excellence, encourage sporting, musical, and dramatic prowess; insist on good behaviour and discipline; and strive to create stability.

Age range from 7 to 18 years. Pupils have a high success rate in G.C.E. 'O', 'A' and 'S' Level examinations and University entrance, including Oxford and Cambridge. Boarding facilities are excellent.

Both Schools will hold open sessions very shortly, where anyone interested in entry for children aged 11+ or 13+ will be fully briefed. For details and school prospectus, please write or telephone to the Admissions Secretary of each school at the address above.

Ref: HT6

AMESBURY SCHOOL

Entrance Scholarships 1987

Amesbury Preparatory School invites applications for the Entrance Scholarship Examination (including the Rose Scholarship valued at up to Half Fees) to be held on Saturday 7th March, for entry in September 1987.

Candidates must be boys under eight years old on 1st September 1987.

For further details apply to:-

The Headmaster,
 Amesbury School,
 Hindhead,
 Surrey. GU26 6BL

St. Philip's School

(Established 1934)

6 Wetherby Place, London S.W.7

Tel: 01-373 3944

A Roman Catholic day preparatory school conveniently situated in Kensington (close to Gloucester Road Underground Station). Boys from 13 years are prepared for Common Entrance and Scholarship level entrance to public schools. Size of classes is small.

Excellent facilities for games.

Please apply to the Headmaster for further details and prospectus.

CALDICOTT

(Boarding & Day Boys' Preparatory School, L.A.P.S.)

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS

A limited number of academic awards, up to full fees is being offered to boys of high academic potential, currently attending maintained schools, and aged between 10 and 11 on September 1987.

Closing date for entries: March 1st, 1987.

Full details and application forms from:

The Headmaster, Caldicott, Farnham Royal, Bucks. SL2 3SL.

REED'S SCHOOL

SANDY LANE, COBBHAM, SURREY, KT11 2ES.

An H.M.C. independent public day/boarding school for boys aged 11-18 with the latest facilities for Craft, Design and Technology, Computing and Electronics and providing a curriculum, including music, leading to G.C.E. and G.C.E. 'A' level examinations and University entrance. Set in 55 acres of Surrey landscape the school offers a wide range of games and recreational activities, C.T. Contingent and Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme. Easy access to Heathrow and Gatwick.

Entry ages at 11+, 12+, 13+ and 14+.

Academic and music scholarships at age 13+ and 14+ from May each year. Limited 6th Form Day Girl Entry.

Enquiries to the Headmaster: Tel: Cobham (0932) 63076 or 68693.

LEIGHTON PARK SCHOOL, Reading

This boarding school - 350 pupils 11-18; 120, including girls, in Sixth Form; Quaker Foundation, H.M.C. offers in April or September 1987 a RESIDENT STUDENTSHIP IN DRAMA that will enable recipient, (possibly straight from College) to develop own interests and thereby stimulate a wide range of drama, and perhaps film, activities in the school community.

Details from the Headmaster (0734 872066), Leighton Park School, Shifford Road, Reading, RG2 7DH.

THE UNIVERSITY OF HULL

CHAIR IN SOCIAL WORK

Applications are invited for a Chair in Social Work, which has become vacant on the retirement of Professor Douglas Hooper. The Appointment will be available from 1 October 1987.

Salary will be within the Professional Range.

Applications (12 copies) giving details of age, qualifications and experience, together with the names of three referees, should be sent by 27 February 1987 to:-

The Registrar,
 University of Hull,
 Hull HU6 7RX

from whom further particulars may be obtained.

ST. CHRISTOPHER SCHOOL

LETCHEWORTH, HERTS

(280 pupils, boarding and day)

offers boys and girls a complete scheme of education seen in a lifelong perspective.

- ★ small classes, specialist staff and a wide range of courses in languages, arts, science and technology; exceptional facilities for drama, music and the creative arts.
- ★ realistic involvement of pupils in school government, community service and challenging outdoor activities
- ★ a friendly informal caring atmosphere in co-educational boarding houses; vegetarian whole food diet and an emphasis on humane values and an international outlook
- ★ an excellent record of entry to universities and to vocational training

Admission for boarders may be considered at any time from 7 to 13 years and for day entry into the Sixth Form.

Prospectus from The Head, Coler Field, M.A., Telephone: Letchworth (0482-676201)

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, WANTAGE

OXON. OX12 8BZ

Independent Church of England boarding school for 300 girls aged 11-18. Court Scholarships (one junior, one Sixth-form and two Music) are available each year.

Prospectus from the Admissions Secretary (02357 3571).

ARE YOU STILL LOOKING FOR THE RIGHT SCHOOL?

Then find out why one third more parents chose in 1986 to send their children to BUCKSWOOD GRANGE.

Complete and return the coupon to:

BUCKSWOOD GRANGE,
 FREEPOST,
 UCKFIELD,
 EAST SUSSEX TN22 3BR.
 (No stamp required).
 Or Telephone: (0825) 61666

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

Tel: _____

_____ BW1 85

WESTMINSTER ABBEY CHOIR VOICE TRIAL

Boys with musical ability who are aged between 7½ and 9½ will be eligible to enter the next Voice Trial on WEDNESDAY, 25 FEBRUARY 1987. As boarders in the Abbey Choir School (IAPS) successful candidates will be given a full preparatory school education. Present fees, £340 per term inclusive. Write (stating date of boy's birth) for prospectus and application form to: The Headmaster, Room C1 Westminster Abbey Choir School, Dean's Yard, London SW1P 3NY.

Send for your copy to: SFA Educational Trust, 81 Queen Street, Maida Vale, W.1 (Tel: 01-262 3429).

UK Price £15 + £2 p&p

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UK Price £15 + £2 p&p

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UNIVERSITIES

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY

Lectureship in Geophysics

Applications are invited for a 'New Blood' Lectureship in Geophysics in the Department of Geology, tenable from 1 April 1987 or as soon as possible thereafter. The age of the successful applicant should not normally exceed 35 at the date of appointment.

The successful candidate would be expected to have a PhD in Physics, Mathematics or Geophysics and candidates willing to direct their research efforts to the development of field procedures, data processing, and quantitative interpretation schemes for electrical and electromagnetic methods of mineral prospecting will be preferred.

Initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience on the Lecturers' Scale £8,020 to £15,700 (under review).

Further particulars from the Registrar (Appointments), University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester, LE1 7RH, to whom applications should be sent on the form provided by 20 February 1987.

Further particulars from the Registrar (Appointments), University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester, LE1 7RH, to whom applications should be sent on the form provided by 20 February 1987.

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Further particulars from the Registrar (Appointments), University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester, LE1 7RH, to whom applications should be sent on the form provided by 20 February 1987.

University of Exeter

Department of Economics

Applications are invited for a Temporary Lectureship in Statistics and Econometrics, tenable from 1 September 1987 for a period of three years.

Commencing salary will be within the range £8,020 - £9,495 per annum on the scale £8,020 - £15,700 per annum (under review).

Further particulars available from the Personnel Office, University of Exeter EX4 4JL to whom applications (6 copies: candidates overseas one copy) giving names of three referees, should be sent by 16 February 1987 quoting reference no. 3497.

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

LECTURER IN LAW

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Faculty of Law, to be filled from October 1987.

Applicants in any field of law will be considered. Initial salary within the range £8,020 - £9,495 per annum on a scale rising to £15,700 per annum (under review).

Applications, together with the names of three referees, should be received not later than 20 February 1987, by the Registrar, The University, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool L69 3BX, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Quote Ref: RV/335/T.

EDUCATIONAL FEATURE

UNIVERSITIES



Roll Chair of Economic Policy

Applications are invited from this new Chair established in the department of Economics, with the help of external funds, to honour Lord Roll of Ipsden, until recently Chancellor of the University.

Candidates concerned with the practice and economic principles of policy formulation in any area of economics (micro/macro) should send applications (10 copies from persons in the U.K.) before 13th February to the Secretary and Registrar, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, from whom further particulars are available. Please quote REF No 58/AJS/TT

King's College London (University of London) DEPARTMENT OF PORTUGUESE AND BRAZILIAN STUDIES LECTURER

Applications are invited for the above post, tenable from 1 October 1987.

Preference will be given to a specialist in Brazilian Literature, but candidates in the field of Brazilian or Portuguese Cultural History will also be considered. The person appointed will be expected to undertake some teaching of the Portuguese language and to participate in the administrative work of the Department. An interest in stylistics and in the history of the literary language would be an advantage.

Depending on qualifications and experience, the appointment may, in the first instance, be for a fixed term of five years.

Salary in the range of £20,200 to £15,700 p.a. plus £1287 London Allowance (scale currently under review). Universities Superannuation Scheme benefits payable.

Application forms and further particulars available from Mr G A Cuthbert, Assistant Personnel Officer, King's College London (KOC), Strand, London WC2R 2LS (Tel: 01-836 5454 ext 2795). Applications should be submitted in duplicate with the names of not fewer than two referees, not later than Monday, 23rd February 1987.

THE UNIVERSITY OF HULL CHAIR IN MODERN DUTCH STUDIES

Applications are invited for a Chair in Modern Dutch Studies, which will be vacant from 1 October 1987 on the retirement of Professor Peter King. Modern Dutch Studies is a constituent element of European and Dutch studies in the School of Economic and European Studies, which at present also includes the Department of Economics and Commerce and Economic and Social History.

Salary will be within the Professorial Range. Applications (12 copies) giving details of age, qualifications and experience, together with the names of three referees, should be sent by 27 February 1987 to the Registrar, University of Hull, Hull, HU6 7RX from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY LABORATORY APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

Applications are invited for the above post.

The Administrator is responsible to the Head of Department for all financial and administrative work, and for management of the building and its facilities.

Salary on Administrative Scale II(x), in the range £12,280-£16,760 (under review) with superannuation.

Further particulars may be obtained from: Professor J.S. Rowlinson, Physical Chemistry Laboratory, South Parks Road, Oxford, OX1 3QZ.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER LECTURER IN LAW

Applications are invited from persons with appropriate academic or professional qualifications for this post which is available immediately or from a future date to be arranged. Initial salary will be £8,020 - £9,495 on a scale rising to £15,700 p.a. (under review). Superannuation. Particulars and application forms (returnable by February 9th) from the Registrar, The University, Manchester M13 9PL. Quote ref 3/87/T1.

University of Exeter Lectureship in Accountancy

Applications are invited for the above post tenable from 1 September 1987. Applicants should have a special interest in management accounting and hold a good honours degree in accountancy or relevant subject area (e.g. management, economics, statistics or computing) together with a professional accountancy qualification but other candidates will be seriously considered.

Salary (under review) will be on the scale for Lecturers, £8,020 to £15,700 per annum. (These are April 1985 rates and are currently under review as from April 1986 and should be further reviewed as from April 1987). It is hoped that initial placement will be within the first eight points, currently £8,020 - £11,275 per annum.

Further particulars available from the Personnel Office, University of Exeter, Exeter EX4 4QJ, to whom applications (6 copies, candidates resident overseas one copy) giving the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent by 19 February 1987 quoting reference no. 3494.

UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS COMPUTING OFFICER/ ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for a two year post to be held jointly in the Departments of Computational Science and of Logic & Metaphysics. The post is part of a collaborative project also involving three departments at Leeds University, funded by the UGC's "Computers in Teaching Initiative". The project's goal is the wider use of computers in the teaching of formal logic in departments of philosophy and of mathematics.

The successful applicant is likely to hold a good honours degree in computer science or, exceptionally, in philosophy or mathematics. Experience with one or more high-level languages such as Prolog or ML would be an advantage. His or her task will be the development and dissemination of software and related course material. A SUN 3/50 workstation will be available for software development.

The appointment will start as soon as possible. Starting salary according to age and experience within the range £7058 to £9485 per annum (under review) plus USS.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Establishments Officer, College Gate, The University, St Andrews, Fife KY16 8AJ to whom applications (2 copies preferably in typescript) with the names of three referees should be sent to arrive not later than 20th February 1987.

University of Liverpool Centre for Marine and Coastal Studies

Applications are invited for two posts for marine scientists to participate in a major research project in Egypt to be run jointly by the University of Liverpool and the Suez Canal University at Ismailiya. The project is funded by the EEC to the extent of £M1.14. It will run for a total of 4 years and will study ecology and fisheries in both the Suez Canal and in the Red Sea.

An overall Project Manager has already been appointed for a period of 4 years, and is already based in Egypt. The two posts now advertised are sub-project Team Leaders, who should have some post-doctoral experience in marine biology. One post, to be filled as soon as possible, requires experience in ecological and fisheries surveys and will be based in Ismailiya. The other post is to be filled from 1st September 1987 and will be based at Sharm el Sheikh at the Southern end of the Sinai. It will require experience of coral reef ecology.

Salaries will depend on qualifications and experience but are expected to be within the range £12,280 - £18,625 per annum. In addition overseas living allowance will be paid.

Applications, together with the names of three referees, should be received by the 16 February 1987, by the Registrar, The University, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool L69 3BX, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Quote ref. RV/330/T.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL Department of Computer Science

Applications are invited for a temporary Lectureship in Computer Science. This appointment is for a six-month period and the successful candidate will be required to take up the appointment as soon as possible.

Applicants should have research interests in logic programming and complexity theory. The successful candidate will also be required to teach a course in complexity theory.

Salary scales are under review and are currently £8,020 - £15,700 per annum. Further particulars may be obtained from the

Registrar, Senate House, Tyndall Avenue, Bristol, BS8 1TH,

to whom application should be sent by 22 February, 1987.

POSTS

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Required soon

One full-time teacher.

Also temporary teachers for Easter and summer.

Must be in agreement with our Evangelical Christian position.

POSTS

ST MARY'S SCHOOL CALNE.

DIRECTOR OF MUSIC

Required for
September 1987.

Closing date for
applications: 28th
January 1987.

Further
information plus
application form.
available from

The
Headmistress.
St Mary's School,
Calne, Wilts,
SN11 0DF.

Tel : (0249)
815899.



READERSHIP AND NEW BLOOD LECTURESHIP IN AERONAUTICAL SYSTEMS

Applications are invited for the above posts in the Department of Aeronautics. The Department has three Sections in Aerodynamics, Structures, and Systems, and intends to build up the Systems Section to four academics who will teach and research in Flight Mechanics, Control, Avionics, and Systems Integration. The Reader will be expected to provide academic leadership in both teaching and research and she/he will have an enthusiasm for collaborative contracts with government and industry. For both appointments preference may be given to applicants with experience in modern control technology applied to aircraft stability, performance and mission requirements.

Basic salary in the scale (under review) £14,870 - £18,625 (Reader) and £8020 - £15,700 (Lecturer) plus £1297 pa London Allowance.

Further particulars from: Professor GAO Davies, Department of Aeronautics, Imperial College, London SW7 2BY. Please quote ref. ST/20.

Closing date for applications 2 March 1987.

STAMFORD SCHOOL THE JUNIOR SCHOOL (Stamford, Lincolnshire)

LAPS (8-13) Boarding
and Day 350 Boys

require for September 1987

HEAD

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced candidates.

Full details are available from:-

The Headmaster's Secretary,
Stamford School,
Stamford, Lincs.
(Tel: 0780 62171).

(This is a re-advertisement).

THE REDMAID'S SCHOOL WESTBURY-ON-TRYM, BRISTOL APPOINTMENT OF HEAD

Applications are invited for the post of Head, which will become vacant on the appointment of the present Headmistress, Miss End Castle, B.A., to the principal of Cheltenham Ladies' College in September, 1987.

The school is an Independent Girls' Boarding and Day School. There are 480 girls in the school (including 110 in the Sixth Form) of whom 130 are boarders. There is a Junior School of 60 day girls.

Grampian salary and rent free house.

Particulars from the Office of the Governors, The Redmaids School, Orchard Street, Bristol BS1 3ED.

£15 - 18,000 + LONDON.

You are a commercially aware, self motivated, 28 - 40 year old graduate, with a training / educational background, an outgoing personality and excellent administrative and marketing skills.

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Please apply immediately, sending your C.V. to:

The Institute of
Employment
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55 Charterhouse St
London EC1.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY LABORATORY

APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR

Applications are invited for the above post.

The Administrator is responsible to the Head of Department for all financial and administrative work, and for management of the building and its facilities.

Salary on Administrative Scale II (x), in the range £12,280 - £16,760 (under review) with superannuation.

Further particulars may be obtained from: Professor J.S. Rowlinson, Physical Chemistry Laboratory, South Parks Road, Oxford, OX1 3QZ.

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COMPUTER PROGRAMMING TEACHERS

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Males and females required.

Please phone 01 828 4242
NETWORK (AGY)

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE GENERAL ENROLMENTS OFFICER

An experienced Administrator is required to take charge of the running of the General Enrolments Office which processes applications and enquiries from foreign students for a four-weekly intake. This is a demanding post of responsibility requiring a flexible person with good communication skills, proven organisational ability and the capacity to develop systems in a highly pressured office. Knowledge of languages and typing is required and computer training will be given.

Salary approx £10,000.

Please write ASAP indicating relevant experience to:

Katrina MacLellan-Lees,
International House,
106 Piccadilly, London W1V 9FL.

Bedaes School PETERSFIELD HANTS GU 32 2DG HMC Co-educational Boarding 13-18

TEACHER OF TECHNOLOGY

required for September 1987 to work within the Design department and to introduce the subject throughout the whole age range. This will be a new field of study in the school and the preferred specialist areas could be in micro-electronic or computer control.

The Headmaster welcomes applications by letter (no forms) including curriculum vitae and the names, address and telephone numbers of three referees.

Falmouth School of Art and Design Principal

(Group 5)
Salary £23,082 per annum

This new institution of Art and Design which will open in September 1987 has been formed by the amalgamation of the Falmouth School of Art and the Faculty of Art and Design of Cornwall College of Further and Higher Education.

The Governors invite application for the post of Principal from suitably qualified and experienced men and women who consider that they possess the qualities necessary to guide the new institution through this major reorganisation and to maintain and develop the high academic standards which have been established on the wide range of Art and Design courses.

The successful candidate will be expected to take up the appointment on 1st May 1987.

Application forms and full details of the post are available from the Secretary for Education, Education Department (Further Education), County Hall, Truro, Cornwall, TR1 3BA.

The closing date for receipt of completed applications is 28th January 1987.

CORNWALL COUNTY COUNCIL

Girls' Public Day School Trust SYDENHAM HIGH SCHOOL (GIRLS 5 - 18)

Applications are invited for the post of

HEAD

which will become vacant from 1st January 1988 upon the retirement of the present Headmistress, Miss M.L.J. Hamilton, B.A.

There are 418 girls in the Senior School including a Sixth Form of 77, and 216 in the Junior School. The Head has responsibility for both Senior and Junior Schools. Salary: Burnham Group 9.

The School participates in the Government's Assisted Places Scheme.

For further particulars and an application form write to The Secretary, The Girls' Public Day School Trust, 25 Queen Anne's Gate, London, SW1N 3AN. Closing date for applications: Friday 30th January, 1987.

CHAFYN GROVE SCHOOL SALISBURY HEAD

the Governors of Chafyn Grove School invite applications for the post of Head in succession to Mr J. R. Singleton M.A. on retirement.

It is hoped to make an appointment for September 1987 or January 1988.

Chafyn Grove, a Charitable Trust founded in 1876, is a leading co-educational boarding and day prep school. The Head is member of L.A.P.S. The school is currently full with 180 in the main and 60 in the Pre Prep.

Applicants with the essential requirement of a degree or suitable equivalent qualification should write, enclosing a curriculum vitae, to:

The Clerk to the Governors of Chafyn Grove School,
c/o 18 Fowlers Road, Salisbury, Wilt SP1 2QP

Further details will then be provided.

Closing date for receipt of applications is Saturday 31st January 1987.

Chester College Appointment of Principal

The Governors of this Church of England College of Higher Education (Group 7) invite applications for the Post of Principal with effect from 1st September 1987.

The person appointed must be a Communicant member of the Church of England or of a Church in Communion with the Church of England.

Further details may be obtained from: the Clerk to the Governors, Chester College, Cheyney Road, Chester CH1 4BJ, Telephone (0244) 375444, Ext. 224, to whom letters of application, with full Curriculum Vitae, should be returned no later than 16th February 1987.

CLYMPING COLLEGE, SUSSEX

Independent/Boarding/ Co-ed.

Applications are invited for ENGLISH/CLASSICS SCHOLAR to prepare able students for A/S level: Oxbridge entrance Part-time post. For further details tel: 0903 721900

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS

HEADSHIPS

MOOR PARK SCHOOL

LUDLOW, SHROPSHIRE

Appointment of Head

The Governors of Moor Park School invite applications for the post of Head which will become vacant on the retirement of the present Headmaster, Mr Henderson, on 1 September 1988.

Moor Park is a Catholic boarding and day Preparatory School for boys and girls. Children of other denominations are also welcome. There are 210 children in the School, whose ages range from three and a half years to thirteen plus.

Applications to:

The Secretary to the Governors,
Moor Park, Ludlow,
Shropshire. SY8 4EL.

Closing Date 14 February 1987.

ECONOMICS TUTOR

required by leading London Tutorial College. Graduate, evenings, part-time or up to 20 hours pw to A Level. Tel 01 373 5432.

EDUCATIONAL FEATURE

APPEARS ON
Pages 21, 22, 23

EDUCATIONAL FEATURE

POSTS

WESTONBIRT SCHOOL

The Governors, in conjunction with the Headmistress, invite applications for the post of DEPUTY HEAD and seek a person who will co-operate with the Headmistress to maintain and strengthen high standards in academic, extra-curricular and pastoral fields. The person appointed must be in sympathy with the Christian aims of the School. Family accommodation available.

Applications, including names of three referees, by 7th February to the Headmistress, Westonbirt School, Tetbury, Glos. GL18 8QG.

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3 male English language teachers required to teach in 12 weeks time. Qualifications: Degree, 50% minimum 3 years experience. Salary 4,000 - 5,000 Royal p.m. Free accommodation and travel (family). Contract 1-5 years + 6 months trial. Self completion and copy of qualifications required. Tel: 935 9319/0671 or call to 54 Paddington St., London W1

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David Gane College, 85
Old Brompton Rd SW7
or 209 Tottenham Ct Rd, W1
Tel: 01 584 9087 / 9018.

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London E1 2NS
Tel: 01 997 2243

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Students are encouraged to develop
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1 St. Andrew's Road,
Eastbourne, Sussex BN23 7AA
(0232) 30551

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school leavers (including teachers
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and equivalent institutions for
up to three years Education
Fellowships, each worth £10,000
(plus £1,000 per annum) during the academic
year 1987-8.

Further particulars may be
obtained from the Registrar,
Kemble College, Oxford, OX1
3PE, to whom applications
should be sent to arrive no
later than 28 February 1987.

FELLOWSHIPS

ST. ANNE'S COLLEGE
OXFORD
IOMA EVANS PRITCHARD
JUNIOR RESEARCH
FELLOWSHIP

The College invites applications
from suitably qualified candidates
for this Fellowship which is tenable
from 1st October 1987.

The Fellowship which is open to
men and women, is for research in
the field of Social Anthropology in
Africa.

Further particulars may be obtained
from the College Secretary and
Registrar, St. Anne's College,
Oxford, OX2 6HS to whom
applications should be sent to reach
her not later than 13th March 1987.

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University
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Oxford, OX2 0BZ.
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Oxford, OX2 0BZ.
Tel: 01-223 0088 ATOL 085

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3 or 4 weeks (day/evening)
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Apply to: Mrs. C. M. Andrews,
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£8,500 + BENEFITS
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Large dynamic PR Company are looking for a young ambitious
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Secretaries and become totally involved in all aspects of the
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The musical Australian plays all the right notes

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, Melbourne

Henri Leconte, Kevin Curran, Brad Gilbert, Helena Sukova and Manuela Maleeva lost matches yet were seeded to win during the Australian Championships yesterday. In the men's event, a total of seven players have failed to reach their appointed places in the last 16, mainly because of good performances by Australians or by Americans of Italian descent.

Among the last eight women Catarina Lindqvist and Elizabeth Smylie have confounded the rankings. The pairings in the quarter-final round will be Navratilova v Garrison, Shriver v Lindqvist, Kohde-Kilsch v Smylie and McNeil v Mandlikova. The last 16 men are Leach v Goldie, Jarryd v Doohan, Noah v Wilkinson, Cash, Anacone, Meir v Kraatzmann, Seguso v Edberg, Rostagno v Evernden and Masur v Becker.

The most astonishing win yesterday was that of Mrs Smylie, who came back from 1-4 down in the third set to beat Sukova 7-5, 3-6, 7-5 and then breezed into a Press conference with the unsoftened preamble "Never in doubt, folks." Mrs Smylie, aged 23, is a lovely Australian who plays a vivacious, gutting nature and gave her coach a life-long contract by marrying him.

Mrs Smylie beat Hana Mandlikova in Wimbledon 1985 but, in view of the startling comeback, was even more gratified by yesterday's result. "I was pleased with the way I served," she said. "When that happens the rest of my game tends to fall into place. I played a good first set but went out to lunch in the second. What made me happy was that I regrouped."

Halfway through the third set Mrs Smylie played her best game of the match, hitting some blazing returns to break back. "In the first set she returned so well that she was always putting the pressure on," Miss Sukova said. "And



Psychology at his service: Anacone, a student of the science, all psyched up in his triumphant clash with Leconte

For most of the first set Miss McNeil looked the younger, which she is, but once she had settled down she played with more punch and authority than Miss Kohde. Miss McNeil said that reaching the last eight at Wimbledon had done a lot for her confidence.

RESULTS FROM MELBOURNE

Men's Singles: Third round R. Leconte (FRA) 6-4, 6-3, 6-1; B. Gilbert (AUS) 6-4, 6-3, 6-1; H. Sukova (CZE) 6-4, 6-3, 6-1; M. Maleeva (BUL) 6-4, 6-3, 6-1; J. Leach (AUS) 6-4, 6-3, 6-1; J. Goldie (AUS) 6-4, 6-3, 6-1; J. Jarryd (AUS) 6-4, 6-3, 6-1; N. Noah (AUS) 6-4, 6-3, 6-1; W. Wilkinson (AUS) 6-4, 6-3, 6-1; C. Cash (AUS) 6-4, 6-3, 6-1; A. Anacone (AUS) 6-4, 6-3, 6-1; S. Seguso (AUS) 6-4, 6-3, 6-1; E. Edberg (SWE) 6-4, 6-3, 6-1; R. Rostagno (AUS) 6-4, 6-3, 6-1; M. Masur (AUS) 6-4, 6-3, 6-1; B. Becker (AUS) 6-4, 6-3, 6-1.

he uses a two-fisted backhand for the heavy stuff and a one-handed backhand for touch shots.

An odd feature of the match was that Gilbert, who is having stomach problems, had to take a few minutes off during the third set in order to dash to the dressing-room toilet.

Yannick Noah, whose reactions tend to be slow when he has to play before Bud Schultz. Typically, though, Noah won a rally in which he was twice grounded, Robert Seguso, who has a bad knee that will soon demand surgery, wanted to scratch from the tournament but was persuaded to play and is now in the last 16 — and confused.

Finally, two peripheral oddities. By using the emergency stairs to descend from the 46th floor for a pre-breakfast jog (the lifts were on the blink), your correspondent alerted the security alarm system in one of the world's finest hotels. A pink-ribboned box of ladies' lingerie, classy stuff from a local fashion house, has since been delivered to your correspondent's room. The hotel's publicist, Barbara Bellamy, is as baffled as I am. The strange case of the unclaimed knickers remains unsolved.

Rostagno — "as with la-sagna you don't pronounce the 'g'," he explained — is a dark, handsome American whose looks emphasize his blood ties with Italy — and also ensure enthusiastic support from teenage girls. An odd feature of his game is that

Dickson calls for a lay-day after a day of disasters

From Barry Pickthall, Fremantle

With the New Zealanders, 1-3 down in their best-of-seven finals against Dennis Conner's vastly improved Stars and Stripes, and Australia IV looking decidedly second rate against Kookaburra III, the hopes of both syndicates remaining in the America's Cup hang by a thread.

Bludgeoned into a 3min 38sec defeat by a combination of blows from Conner and the heavy conditions on Saturday, the New Zealanders, the New Zealanders, were pleased to be able to call for a lay-day yesterday. "We had a disaster day," he said. "Everything that could have gone wrong did."

Their day began with a jammed mainsail luff zipper which refused to close as they prepared to douse the spinnaker when the end of the first run. Earl Williams, the bowman, shined the mast to sort out the difficulty but arriving back on deck just before the boat reached the leeward mark, the hurried crash gybe followed swept the electronic aerials off the back of the boat.

Later in the race the mastcrane linked to the backstay was gusting 30-knot wind and six-foot breaking seas, which held the headboard of the mainsail from crossing past the centreline of the boat whenever they tacked on to starboard. Then, as if to cap a disastrous day, the New Zealand mainsail split in two, moments after finishing the race.

Again Earl Williams, now as much a personality as Dickson for his incredible aerobics performance, was hoisted up to the bounds, then shined the masthead 90 feet above the deck, unaided, and clung on while cutting down the sail with his penknife in the other hand. Unfortunately, heroics alone will not win them the cup and when the New Zealanders set out from their dock for the race today they know their backs are against the wall. How will they fare under such pressure?

"I don't think Dennis has a faster boat, it is just that the boat gets ahead stays ahead," Michael Fay, the syndicate boss, said last night. "In the first four races Dennis went round the first mark first. That is something our afterward will have to rectify tomorrow. This time it is not an exercise in motivation. We have been here a long time now. We have had to

cut the frills — and keep the prices at affordable levels." The syndicate seemed to be the secret of success. The British electronics firm, Navstar, last year were marketing a range of successful satellite and Decca system navigators — they were selling well, but after some market research they discovered that many of the features built into the equipment were not used much.

This year they removed the ability of the units to interface with an autopilot and to drive cockpit repeaters, features not generally used, but it is a less expensive case and sold the Decca system at \$299 including VAT and the battery at \$599, prices that are considerably lower than their nearest opposition. It appears that the only mistake they made was to believe that the market was too small. On either end you could hardly get near it. By the end of the show they had orders for nearly \$6 million worldwide.

Exhibitors' sales at all-time high

By Roger Lean-Vercoe

The London International Boat Show finally closed its doors at the Earl's Court Exhibition Centre yesterday after 12 days of exhibiting daily. Exhibitors hit an all-time high in sales, with many reporting a four-fold increase in sales over the last year. The show was a success for exhibitors, with many reporting a four-fold increase in sales over the last year.

The message being put over by the exhibitors was to "concentrate on the essentials." The show was a success for exhibitors, with many reporting a four-fold increase in sales over the last year.

BOC is taking its toll

The third stage of the BOC single-handed round-the-world race got under way in spectacular fashion from Sydney yesterday, and within an hour, on competitor, David White, from America, was back in port repairing his autopilot (Barry Pickthall writes).

The fleet, now reduced to 17 following the withdrawal of Warren Luhrs after suffering a second dis-masting aboard his 60ft yacht, Thursday's Child, last week, was led two by Berrie Reed, the South African, who was followed out of Sydney Heads by his fellow-countryman, John Martin, winner of the first leg from Newport to Cape Town.

Britain's Harry Mitchell, whose 41-footer, Double Cross, was last to be towed from the dock, had a joke with Australia's before he left. Waving to Jack under his nose, Mitchell, now running last in this 27,000-mile circumnavigation said: "I lost the last of the Brits but at least we beat you at cricket!"

ATHLETICS

Foster's record puts Nehemiah in shade

Los Angeles (Reuter) — Greg Foster, of the United States, shaved 0.11 seconds off the 60 metres sprint on Friday night in his first competition since the undergirding arthroscopic knee surgery last September (Reuter, US unless stated).

RESULTS (Reuter, US unless stated): 60m: 6.68sec, 1. G. Foster, 2. J. Smith, 3. J. Smith, 4. J. Smith, 5. J. Smith, 6. J. Smith, 7. J. Smith, 8. J. Smith, 9. J. Smith, 10. J. Smith, 11. J. Smith, 12. J. Smith, 13. J. Smith, 14. J. Smith, 15. J. Smith, 16. J. Smith, 17. J. Smith, 18. J. Smith, 19. J. Smith, 20. J. Smith, 21. J. Smith, 22. J. Smith, 23. J. Smith, 24. J. Smith, 25. J. Smith, 26. J. Smith, 27. J. Smith, 28. J. Smith, 29. J. Smith, 30. J. Smith, 31. J. Smith, 32. J. Smith, 33. J. Smith, 34. J. Smith, 35. J. Smith, 36. J. Smith, 37. J. Smith, 38. J. Smith, 39. J. Smith, 40. J. Smith, 41. J. Smith, 42. J. Smith, 43. J. Smith, 44. J. Smith, 45. J. Smith, 46. J. Smith, 47. J. Smith, 48. J. Smith, 49. J. Smith, 50. J. Smith, 51. J. Smith, 52. J. Smith, 53. J. Smith, 54. J. Smith, 55. J. Smith, 56. J. Smith, 57. J. Smith, 58. J. Smith, 59. J. Smith, 60. J. Smith, 61. J. Smith, 62. J. Smith, 63. J. Smith, 64. J. Smith, 65. J. Smith, 66. J. Smith, 67. J. Smith, 68. J. Smith, 69. 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HIGH INCOME
The end

Lord Scarman: The State of the Nation (ITV, 8.30pm)

It's the heart of glad tidings about your Monday viewing, tonight and for the next six weeks. John Mortimer's back on independent television, and what is more, in his old time slot Monday night spot, Paradise, therefore, no longer postponed. It has come about — albeit in the shape of Horace Rumpole of the Old Bailey and not in the resurrected form of Simeon Simeon of Rapistown — banner. Rumpole has been off for a long time, since 1983. This is far too long. Such hiatus must never be permitted to happen again, for we have desperate need of the crumpled persona, the sharp brain hidden in the cigar smoke, the "old darlings," and the massive testimony. And as John Mortimer's Rumpole returns to night (ITV, 9.00), in a perfectly serviceable tale about Sir At-

tempted murder, all the Rumpolians' characteristics are seen to be undiminished by passing of time. Such changes as there are, are concentrated in the voice and the figure of the new Sir Who Must be Obeyed, (Marion Mathie). Less of an earth tremor than her predecessor Peggy Thorpe Bates, and less of a battle-battered Miss Mathie will doubtless become, as the weeks go by, Leo McKern's hero persuaded us that it would be futile to expect any maturing in his Rumpole characterization. You can't improve on perfection.

● Expecting to find Julie Walters still playing the rancorous mother of Sir Who Must be Obeyed, I went to see the latest production, *The Growing Pains*, of Adrian

Mole (ITV, 8.00pm) only to discover that, like Mrs Rampton, a new actress has now snatched into somebody else's skin. As a singer of popular songs, Lulu did not appeal to me overmuch, but as the new Mrs Mole, she is a human masonry drill with a business end that is every bit as sharp and penetrating as Miss Walters'.

● Talking about deep penetration, tonight's *Panorama* (BBC1, 9.30) is devoted to Rupert Murdoch. Charismatic personalities do not need topical pegs on which to hang their train, but there is an unavoidable one in the Murdoch case because it is a year ago that he took *The Times* and three other papers to Wapping with results that must have reached your notice. Wapping features prominently in tonight's film.

Three black and white portraits of men in suits and glasses, likely judges or officials. The man on the left wears a bowler hat and a mustache. The man in the center has a mustache and is wearing a vest over a shirt and tie. The man on the right is wearing a clerical collar.

The three faces of Horace Rumpole: all three can be seen on ITV, 9.00pm

6.30 **Coetzer AM.** News headlines followed by *The Flintstones*. (1) 6.55

7.00 **Weather.** *Unscripted Time* with Frank Brough, Sally Mcgrath, and Jeremy Pausman. National and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; regional news and travel reports at 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; weather at 7.25, 7.55 and 8.25

8.40 **Watchdog.** Consumer advice 8.55 Regional news and weather

9.00 **News and weather 9.05 Day to Day** introduced by Robert Kloroy-Silk. **9.45 Parent Programme.** How eCardiff hospital encourages and trains parents to take on the nursing care of their seriously ill children.

10.00 **News and weather 10.05** *Neighbours* (1) 10.25 *Cherry's BBC.* Phillip Schofield with programme news, and birthday dedications 10.30 *Play School.* (1) 10.50 *Who the Wisp.* (1)

10.55 **Flora's Garden.** Jan Harvey with a thought for the day

11.00 **News and weather 11.05** *Gardeners' World.* The gardens of Glynedbourne. (1) 11.45 *Open Air* includes news and weather at 12.00

12.20 **The Tom O'Connor Roadshow.** This first of a new variety series finds the entertainer at the Derby Assembly rooms. With Debbie Groves, Gordon Kaye, and Vicki Michelle. 12.50 Regional news and weather.

1.00 **One O'Clock News** with Marilyn Lowes. **Weather.** 1.25 *Neighbours.* Helen hears from an old girlfriend 1.45 *Neaky* (1)

2.00 **The Orestin Line.** (1) 2.50 *Music Match.* The first in a new music quiz series presented by Barry Cryer. With Liz Goddard and Willie Rushon 3.20 *Valerie.* A new domestic comedy series starring Valerie Hardy

3.50 Postman Pat (r) 4.10 Just So Stories, Michael Hordern with the Howl-Howl-Howl Orchestra. *Go See Slim*, (r) 4.15 The Mysterious Cities of Gold. Animated adventure series. 4.40 Johnny Briggs. The postcard episode.

4.55 John Craven's Newsround. 5.05 Blue Peter. Mark Curry reports from the National Rail Museum, York, (Cesfex)

6.00 The New Zealand Concert. 6.30 Six O'Clock News with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell. Weather.

6.35 The Playhouse. 7.00 Women. On tonight's guest list are Cliff Richard, Peter Brunsell, MP, and Helena Annum. Music is provided by The Hollies.

7.35 The Golden Oldie Picture Show. Old popular music dressed up in new videos.(r)

8.00 Test Pilot. The final film of the series and the student test pilots present the best of the tests they have carried out on front-line warplanes they have never flown before. (Cesfex)

8.30 Three Up, Two Down. Comedy.

9.00 News. 9.15 O'Clock news with Julia Somerville and Philip Hayton. Regional news and weather. Panorama: Citizen Murdoch. The famous Harris question. Rupert Murdoch on the traumatic move of his newspaper titles to Wapping, shedding 5,500 print jobs in the process. Murdoch explains the reasons behind the move and his hopes for the future. For the first time cameras have been allowed into the Wapping plant; there is also an interview with the managing director and an analysis of Mr Murdoch's United States empire.

9.10 Film: The Yakuza (1974) starring Robert Mitchum. A police detective is helped to recover from the Japanese Mafia the kidnapped daughter of a wealthy shipping magnate. Directed by Sydney Pollack.

8.55 *The Weak in the Lords.* A repeat of yesterday's programme.

9.30 *News at Two.* Problems faced by working mothers 10.00 For four- and five-year olds 10.15 military music 10.30 Scottish winter festivals 11.00 The end of the midnight sun 11.25 English storytelling

11.45 Changing from a primary to a secondary school; and what happens when homework is the last word.

12.08 *Italiana:* a portrait of a Rimini beach umbrella and sunbed 12.40 The first of three programmes on the issues that divide us and what to do.

1.05 *Micro Line 1.38* Working with computers.

2.00 News and weather.

2.02 Words and Pictures. The story of the Third World Wars.

2.15 *Neat and Far.* How the wind can affect people and the landscape. (f)

2.35 See *Hear!* Magazine programme for the hearing impaired.

3.00 News and weather.

3.03 *The Ascent of Man.* Part three of Dr Bronowski's series on the history of man. (f)

3.50 News, regional news and weather.

4.00 Pamela Armstrong.

4.35 *The Year of the French.* A profile of Persian singer, Marie-Paule Benoit.

5.05 *My Music.* Lightweight test of musical knowledge, presented by Steve Race. With Frank Mull, John Arns, Denis Norcross and Ian Wallace.

5.10 *Did You See...?* A revised version of yesterday's programme.

6.00 *Film: Experiment Perilous?* (1944) starring Henry Lamm and Robert Grant. Thriller about a doctor who becomes involved with a maniac, obsessed by his beautiful wife who he is trying to drive mad. Directed by Jacques Tourneur.

7.30 *Maestro.* The first of a new

6.15 TV-am presented by Richard & Sue. Weather at 6.28 and 6.55; news at 6.30; sport at 6.40; forecast at 6.55.

7.00 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Mike Norris. News at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; 9.25; 9.55; 10.25; 10.55; 11.40; pop music at 7.55; and Jimmy Greaves' television highlights at 8.35. After Nine includes David Cassidy; Babylon; and, at 11.45, romances with Lizzie Webb.

9.25 Thames news headlines.

9.30 Schools: a film to stimulate creative work 9.47 How letters are sent 9.59 The story of Roly Bear and the Colours of White 10.11 The natural history of ordinary surroundings 10.26 The public and private lives of actor Paul Henry who plays Benny in Crossroads 10.45 First year German 11.07 Maths: simple concepts 11.19 Science: density 11.41 Finding out about communities.

10.00 The story of the Bear with the story of The Beast of Monsieur Racine. (r) 12.10 Let's Pretend to the tale of Despereaux Salami (r) 12.50 The Serbians examine the relationship between doctor and patient. (r)

11.00 News at One 1.20 Thames news headlines.

11.30 Man About the House (1974) starring Richard O'Sullivan, Paula Wilcox, and Sally Thomsett. Comedy, based on the successful television series about a male student who shares digs with two girls. Directed by John Robins. 3.25 Thames news headlines 3.50 The Young Doctors' Office (1974) serial.

12.00 Tickles on the Tum. Village tales for the young 4.10 Bactim: Cartoon adventures 4.20 How Dare You, with Clive Webb, and John Gorman. 4.38 Roadmanor. Cartoon 4.45 Dodger, Beauz and the Rest.

ADONIS

home. (r) (Oracle)

5.15 Blockbusters. General knowledge game for teenagers, presented by Bob Harvey. (r)

5.45 News with Alastair Stewart

6.00 Thomas news.

6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Glee with news of the Hip Hop Alliance

6.30 Oracle

6.55 Wish You Were Here...? Chris Kelly completes the second leg of his two-part holiday, leaving behind Florida for Florida; Amelia Rice is in Blackpool; and Judith Chalmers reports from Switzerland on cross-country ski-jump. (Oracle)

7.30 Green Street. Alan Bradley has plans for himself and Rita Fardiough.

8.00 The Growing Pains of Adrian Mole. While on holiday in Sknegles George confesses he's rather into black insect s' baby and Adrian once again becomes a one-parent child. (Oracle) (See Choice)

8.30 World in Action. The third and final instalment of the eye-opening film in Brian through the eyes of three different families.

9.00 Rumpole of the Bailey, starring Leo Brier. A new series begins with Rumpole defending a man accused of murdering his business partner. (See Choice) (Oracle)

10.00 News at Ten and weather, followed by Thames news headlines.

10.30 World in Action Special. Lord Soaman chairs a studio discussion on the issues arising from World in Action's three-part series on the state of the nation.

1.30 The New Avengers. The pulchritudinous Purdew has to choose between and old lover and Steed and Gambit. (r)

2.30 Tales From the Darkside. The Teeny, Boppy, Dinky Jessica Harper as Prunice, a woman who has been crying most of her life.

CHANNEL 4

2.30 The Late Late Show. Dublin's long-running music and chat show presented by Gay Byrne.

3.30 Irish Angle presented by Gordon Burns. A report on the country's greedy and powerful lenders who are charging up to double the maximum legal interest rates. Debtors who cannot afford the repayments find that the usual legal attempt to seizing children's allowances books. Plus, John Cooney, political correspondent of the *Irish Times*, talking about the budget and whether or not the coalition government will be able to see it through.

4.00 Mavis on 4. Mavis Nicholson in conversation with Roy Hattersley.

4.30 Jigsaw. Quiz game for pairs, presented by Dickie Davies.

5.00 Hogan's Heroes. Vintage American comedy series about a group of resourceful Allied prisoners of war who make life unpleasant for their captors. Today they help to spoil their birthday celebrations. Stars Bob Crane and Werner Klemperer.

5.30 The Abbott and Costello Show. Lou is the object of gangster Louie's mob, Ruby's sister, who attracts attention, unknown to Lou, only as a diversion from her real, new mammoth.

6.00 Citizen 2000. The third of this year's four programmes in the series following the progress of 18 children from their birth in 1982 to their majority in the year 2000. This evening's programme features the children of the children, facing the pressures of work and trying to find it, conflicting with their desire to participate in the upbringing of their offspring. (16+)

7.00 Channel 4 News.

7.50 Comment. With her views on a topical matter is Russian poet Irina Ratushnykaya. Weather.

8.00 Brookside. Madge and Ralph

[illegible]

VARIATIONS

BBC1 WALES 8.35pm-9.40m wastes To: 1.30pm; 2.30pm; 7.30pm
w/ayer 6.30-7.00 Russell Grant in Ruth-
in 11.30am-12.00pm; 1.30pm
News and weather SCOTLAND AND IRE-
land 8.30pm-9.00pm Reporting Scotland
and Ireland from 11.30pm
Side-Side Sunday 11.00-12.45am Film
The Inca 12.45-12.50 Weather NORTHERN IRE-
land 8.30pm-9.00pm
Faulks Underwater 6.30-7.00pm Watching the
Wales 12.00-12.05am News first weather
coverage 12.50pm-7.00pm Regional news
magazine

ANGLIA As London except:
1.30pm News 1.30pm-1.35pm First Se-
cret of the Incas (Charlton Heston) Anglo
American adventurer tries to recover a Jew-
ish treasure from India
Comrade Farm 6.00 About Anglia 6.30-7.00pm
Swallowing 11.30 Swallowing 12.30am New Tolls Us
to Go.

BORDER As London except:
1.30pm News 1.30pm Film The
Waterloo Gate to New York City and East.
Michael Caine, and Elaine Gold 3.30-4.00
Film The Watergate Scandal Lookaround 6.30-
7.00 Tattler High Road 11.30pm

CENTRAL As London except:
1.30pm News 1.30pm-1.35pm
Barstrop in the Park News 12.00-12.15pm
Clockwork 11.30 Darts 12.15pm Contact
12.45pm John Peel 12.50pm

CHANNEL 4 As London except:
1.30pm News 1.30pm-1.35pm
Film The Big Fish Fryer Party (Bob
Hepburn and Lilli Asplund) 3.30-4.00
Doughnuts 6.00 Channel Report 6.30-7.00
Romantic Cinema 11.30pm-12.30am

GRAMPIAN As London except:
1.30pm News 1.30pm
First Warnings on Vowels 12.00-12.15pm
Brain Retri Comedy set aboard a luxury cruise
liner 2.25 Young Doctors' 3.30 Smurfs 3.45-
4.00 Trains 4.15-4.30pm
6.00-7.00 Noon Tonight 11.30 Barney Myle
12.00-12.05m Night and Growing 12.15pm News,
12.45pm

GRANDAD As London except:
1.30pm Grandad's 1.30pm Grandads Reports
1.30 Scramble 2.00 Film "Booby Trap" Heavy
weathered on Vowels 12.00-12.15pm
about an eccentric inventor who builds a rou-
geous pen boat 3.00-4.00 Sons & Daughters
of Grandad 4.00-4.30pm
11.30 Saturday 12.30am Close-down.

HITV WEST As London except:
1.30pm News 1.30pm-1.35pm
Film: They Who Darn 6.00-7.00pm News 11.30
Ears Time 12.15pm Close-down.

HITV WALES As London except:
1.30pm News 1.30pm-1.35pm
Wales 8.30pm-9.00pm Wars in Sat 11.30 Survival
of the Fittest 12.00-12.30pm Perpetual of a Leg-
end, close-down.

SCOTTISH As London except:
1.30pm News 1.30pm-1.35pm Live at
One-Three 2.00pm Film-Fugitive Family (Richard
Chamberlain, Ed Walsh, and Mel Ferrery) 3.45-4.00
Famous People 4.00-4.30pm
Scotland Today 6.30-7.00pm Scotland's Story
11.30 Ship 12.00pm Live Sea Cast, Close-down.

Misbun takes the title

Picnic time: Mia Farrow and Robert Redford, the co-stars of *The Great Gatsby* (on Channel 4, 8.30pm)

12:35 Night Thoughts.

Facing the TV cameras: Lulu and, right, Gian Sammarco in The Growing Pains of Adrian Mole (TTV, 8.00pm)

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Radio 2

MF (medium wave), Stereo on VHF
(see below)
News on the half-hour from 6-6.30am till 6.30pm then at 10.00 and 12.00 midday
5.30am Adrian John 7.00 Mike Smith's Breakfast Show 8.30a **Betty**
9.00a **News**
Newsbeat (Frank Purnell) 12.45 Gary Davies 3.00 Steve Wright
4.00a **and Newsbeat (Frank Purnell) 6.45 Simon May 7.00a**
7.00-10.00-12.00 John Peel. VHF Stereo Radios 1 & 2- 4.00pm
Radio 2 10.00am-5.00pm As Radio 1 12.00-10.00 As Radio 2

Radio 2

MF (medium wave), Stereo on VHF
News on the hour. Sports Results at 6.31, 7.21, 8.31, 12.02pm, 1.52, 2.52, 3.52, 4.52, 5.52, 6.52, 8.45 (mf only), 9.55, 10.00 Charles Ross 5.30 Ray Moore 7.30 Derek James 9.30a
10.00a **John Peel 11.00a** **Crucy 1.00pm David Jacobs 2.00a**
2.00a **Humphrey 4.00a Frank Hill 5.05 John Dunn 7.00 Alan Bell 8.30a**
8.30a **John Peel 9.30a**
10.00a **Humphrey Lytton with Jazz on record 10.00a Some of the Years. Quiz games. 10.30 Star Search 11.00a**
11.00a **Matthew 1.00pm Steve Macken 2.00-4.00a 1.00a Night Music.**

6.55 Weather, 7.00 News
7.05 Morning Concert
Thomas (Mignon
overture: New Philharmonic),
Taffanel (Fantaisie on
Meyerson William Bennett,
flute), Clifford Benson
(piano), Boccherini (String
Quartet Op 37 No 7:
Academy of St Martin-in-
Fields members), Berlioz
(Queen Mab Scherzo,
Norme and Juliet:
Boston SO), 8.00 News
8.05 Concert (continued):
Brahms (Waltzes Op 39:
Eden and Tamir, piano duet),
Perry (Solo for Bratton:
LPO), Cse (Preludes Op 64,
Nos 2, 8 and 10:
Margaret Fingert, piano),
Toscani (Trumpet
Concerto: Marsalis and
Philharmonic), 8.00 News
The Week's Composers:
Henry Purcell: Overture
and Suite in G, 2 770:
(Academy of Ancient
Music and solo singers),
Fantasia in three and
four parts (London
Baroque), Dialogue, Tell
me Why, Dances (with
Kirby, soprano and
David Thomas, bass), and
Incidental music to
Dieudonné (Vienna
Concertus Muscusi)
9.00 Prokofiev: Scottish
National Orchestra
(under Jari), Symphony No
1
9.25 London Wind Trio: Ibert
Cinq pièces en trio,
Antoine Cornea (Trio), Withead
(the suite d'après
Correia)
1.10 BBC Scottish SO, (under
Sarnell), Janáček
(Lachian Dances), Franck
(15 Portraits of enfants
d'Auguste Renoir),
Stravinsky: Les échantils du
diapason, 1.00 News
1.05 Shostakovich: Repertiz
(Prelude, Marmé et
Chanson), Roussel
(Serenade Op 30),
Fouencé (Spectre for piano
and wind)
2.00 Music Weekly: with
Michael Overy, includes
Richard Luckett on Purcell
and the church; a
concert on the music of
Thaxland between Donald
McNeill and Somsak
Kutikulacharn, (r)
2.45 New Records: Dvorak (In
Nature's Realm overture:
National Orchestra), Bartók
(Symphony No 3-Vienna
PO, Vienna State Opera

Nigel Hawthorne: on Radio
3, at 9.00pm
Chorus, Vienna Boys
Chor, women's voices of
Konzertvereinigung, and
Agnes Baltsa, mezzo, 4.55
News
5.00 Manly for Pleasure
6.30 1. Nederlandse Orgel:
Jan Jongepier at the
organ of St Jan, 3-
Herengospele. Works
by Vivaldi (Symphony No 5),
Messaen (Apparition de
l'Eglise éternelle:
Improvisation), and Beely
(including The six
claviers separates, and
Dialogue de hautbois et
trombone a trois
claviers et pedal)
7.20 Violin and Piano: Marouf
Pankian and Hoshimi
Mami, Frank Bridge (Serenata),
The Musgrave
(Collocy)
8.00 Himalaya: first of seven
documentaries about the
Asian frontier. Presented by
John Key, (1) Mountains
of God. The contributors
include the Dalai Lama
8.45 Swan Lake: BBC SO
(under Rozhnitskenskyy).
Excerpts from the ballet
9.40 Box on the Ear:
Christopher Orr's
diversion for Radio (2)
Gorgeous Glenda, With
Jewel Suzanne and Nigel
Hawthorne
10.00 Jazz Today: with Charles
Fox and Roger Dean s
Lyle
11.00 The Arts Quartet:
Brahms (Canticle Quinet in
B minor, Op 115, with
Reginald Kell, Cannel),
Bachin (String Quartet No 3,
11-57 news,
Closedown

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1:1053kHz/285m;1089kHz/275m; Radio 2:
12.5; Radio 4: 200kHz/1500m; VHF-92.95; LBC:1152kHz/261m;
4.55 News

On long waves: (s) Stereo on VHF.
5.55 Shipping 6.00 News Britain
6.10 Prayer
6.25 6.55 Prayer for the
Day (s)
6.30 Today and 8.30, 7.30, 8.30
News Summary
8.45 Business News 6.55, 7.55,
Week 7.25, 8.25 Sport 7.40, 8.45
Thought for the Day
8.48 9.40 World
8.53 Glyn Worsley departs into the
BBC Sound Archives to
start a new perspective on
current events.
8.57 Weather; Travel
9.00 News
9.05 Start the Week with
Richard Baker: Guests
and conversation (s)
10.00 News; Morning News
Lise Bonning with
listeners' questions about
personal finance.
10.30 Morning Story, On the
Wide Road, by Michael
Bailey. The reader is Fraser
Kenny.
10.45 Daily Service, New Every
Morning; page 114 (s)
11.00 News; Travel
Your Way, Brian
Jonnstone visits Slough in
Berkshire
12.06 News; You and Yours.
Consumer magazine.
With Susan Ray
12.27 King Street Junior, 3:
Barn Dancer, King Street
discovers a new and exciting
special report (s). Cast
includes Peter Davison and
James Groom. 12.55
News
1.00 The World at One; 12.55
Shipping
1.40 The Archers. 1.55
Shipping
2.00 News; Woman's Hour
with Jenni Murray - A
woman's take on British culture
who have purchased an
historic castle in Belgium.
And David McAllister
reads Celia Davis's suspense
story Moon Dusty
3.00 News; The Afternoon
Play, The Village Fete, by
Peter Tinniswood. Comedy
about a family that
moves to the countryside.
Includes everything goes
wrong. Cast includes Shirley
Dixon, Maurice Denham,
Liz Goulding, Chrisnan
Roxap and Bill Watts
(s)
4.30 Kaleidoscope. Another
chance to hear last
Friday night's edition. It
includes items on the film
Rocantone, the BBC2 Screen
97 3K; 433m; 805KHz/139m;
FF 93.3; Capital: 1548KHz/334m;

Two series, and
Innesco's Journeys among
the Dead at the
Riverside.

5.00 PM. News magazine 5.50
Shipping tomorrow 5.55
Weather

6.00 The Six O'Clock News;
Financial report

6.30 Quaker's Ungueto. With
Nigel Rees, Eric
Anderson, Steve Race, Ann
Maitland and Michael
Adams. (s)

7.00 News. 7.05 The Archers

7.20 Kipling And The Sea
(new series). First of
these programmes in which
Margaretta Laski selects
some of the poetry and
prose by Rudyard Kipling
about The Old Grey Wood-
Mistake. 1: Image and
Admiralty

7.45 Science Now. A weekly
review of discoveries and
developments from the
world's leading
laboratories.

8.15 The Monday Play. Exit
Miss Potter, by Carolyn
Sally Jones. With Mor Liasie
as Miss Potter (Mrs
Sydney Webb), a leading
figure in the Fabian
Society. (s)

9.45 Kaleidoscope. Includes
items on Barbara Caine's
book *Destined to be Wives*,
and The Private Detective
author at the Winchester
Whitworth Gallery.

10.15 A Book At Bedtime. The
Hortensia Room, by
Christopher Hooper (11). Read
by Jack Klaff.

10.29 Weather

10.30 The World Tonight

11.15 The Financial World
Tonight

11.30 Today In Parliament

12.00 News; Weather 12.30
Shipping forecast

VHF

Variable in England and
S Wales only as above
except: 5.55-6.00am
Weather; Travel 11.00-
12.00 For Schools; 11.00
Music Makers 11.20
Let A Movel 1: Forerunners (s)
11.40 The Music Box (s)
11.50 See For Yourself 1.55-
3.00pm For Schools:
1.55 Listening Corner (s)
2.35 Playtime (s) 2
Science Scope 1: Moving
Muscles (s) 2.40 Playtime
in your Mind 12.30-1.10am
Singles Night-Time
Broadcasting (to Advanced-
level English: Marlowe
and the Devil.

Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF-90-
m: VHF95.8; BBC Radio London:

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 653kHz/433m; 906kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m; VHF-90.25; Radio 4: 200kHz/1500m; VHF-92-95; LBC: 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m; VHF95.8; BBC Radio London: 65.8kHz/206m; VHF 84.8; World Service: 45.4kHz

SPORT

Border exploits battle fatigue of Gatting's troops

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Brisbane

England met with mixed fortunes when the Benson and Hedges World Series Cup started here at the weekend. Having beaten West Indies by six wickets on Saturday, with plenty to spare, they lost by 11 runs to Australia yesterday, a match which they probably felt they should have won, even though they had an excuse for not doing so.

Where England were unlucky was in being the only one of the three sides in the competition to have to play on successive days in the hottest and most humid weather of the tour, and that within less than 48 hours of finishing a long and hard-fought Test match in Sydney.

They have been given the next three days off (they play again on Thursday, back in Sydney, against Australia) in which to recover their enthusiasm. I am not sure about the wisdom of that, though time will tell.

Gatting said after yesterday's defeat that he thought it significant that the best of England's bowlers had been DeFreitas, who missed last week's Test match. The others had all played seven days out of the last nine in high temperatures and at a highly competitive level. Border said one of his reasons for batting was that he knew England's bowlers must be pretty well spent.

The conditions were certainly gruelling. Even the most hardened of the England side thought they had experienced anything comparable only in Colombo and, for the benefit of television (Mr Packard again!), the 50 overs of an innings in these one-day games have to be bowled in a single session.

This meant an unbroken three-and-a-quarter hours in the field for England on Saturday and another three-and-a-half hours yesterday. In the end it undoubtedly affected their cricket, as it did Small's health. Small had to be helped off the field on Saturday in a state of collapse. Even so, on Saturday England became the first side to bowl West Indies out twice in succession in their 130 one-day internationals.

Against Australia yesterday there was nothing in the pitch to help England's bowlers, and their bowling was not as tidy as the day before. And then there was Jones, who is in such rare form. In his last six innings against England he has made 514 runs at an average of 102.8 and interrupted them to make 121 against Pakistan in Perth.

For Australia's second wicket, Jones and Marsh added 178 in 30 overs, Jones making 101 in 101 balls despite slowing down as he neared his 100. Australia's

England v Australia

(Yesterday)

AUSTRALIA	
D M Wallum c Embury b Small	26
G R Marsh b D Dille	101
D M Jones b Embury	101
A R Border b Dille	14
S R Waugh not out	13
S P O'Donnell not out	13
Extras (b 9 w 3 nb 1)	13
Total (4 wickets, 50 overs)	281
G R Marsh b D Dille	17
Zohner, P L Taylor and B A Reid did not bat	

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-48, 2-226, 3-234, 4-246.

BOWLING: Dille 10-2-40-2, DeFreitas 10-2-14-4, Small 10-2-50-0, Reid 10-1-34-2, Matthews 10-0-34-1, Taylor 3-0-17-1.

Umpires: M W Johnson and P J McConnell.

England v W Indies

(Saturday)

WEST INDIES	
C O Greenidge b DeFreitas	0
H A Gomes b DeFreitas	15
R B Richardson c Embury b Dille	15
A J Lamb c Embury b Dille	46
A L Gomes b Embury	22
T P Dujon b DeFreitas	22
R A Harper b D Dille	13
M D Marshall b Dille	13
M A Holding c Richardson b Embury	0
G C Small not out	0
C A Walsh not out	0
Extras (b 2 w 2 nb 0)	14
Total (4 wickets, 50 overs)	154

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-1, 2-28, 3-28, 4-112, 5-120, 6-122, 7-147, 8-148, 9-151.

BOWLING: Dille 10-2-50-0, DeFreitas 10-2-17-1, Small 10-1-34-2, Matthews 10-0-34-1, Taylor 3-0-17-1.

Umpires: M W Johnson and P J McConnell.

England v W Indies

(Saturday)

WEST INDIES	
C O Greenidge b DeFreitas	0
H A Gomes b DeFreitas	15
R B Richardson c Embury b Dille	15
A J Lamb c Embury b Dille	46
A L Gomes b Embury	22
T P Dujon b DeFreitas	22
R A Harper b D Dille	13
M D Marshall b Dille	13
M A Holding c Richardson b Embury	0
G C Small not out	0
C A Walsh not out	0
Extras (b 2 w 2 nb 0)	14
Total (4 wickets, 50 overs)	154

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Umpires: M W Johnson and P J McConnell.

England v W Indies

(Saturday)

WEST INDIES	
C O Greenidge b DeFreitas	0
H A Gomes b DeFreitas	15
R B Richardson c Embury b Dille	15
A J Lamb c Embury b Dille	46
A L Gomes b Embury	22
T P Dujon b DeFreitas	22
R A Harper b D Dille	13
M D Marshall b Dille	13
M A Holding c Richardson b Embury	0
G C Small not out	0
C A Walsh not out	0
Extras (b 2 w 2 nb 0)	14
Total (4 wickets, 50 overs)	154

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BOWLING: Dille 10-2-50-0, DeFreitas 10-2-17-1, Small 10-1-34-2, Matthews 10-0-34-1, Taylor 3-0-17-1.

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England v W Indies

(Saturday)

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H A Gomes b DeFreitas	15
R B Richardson c Embury b Dille	15
A J Lamb c Embury b Dille	46
A L Gomes b Embury	22
T P Dujon b DeFreitas	22
R A Harper b D Dille	13
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